The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1806 | MASSILLON, OHIO, DECEMBER 26, 1895 | XXXIV—NO. 38

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street. Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

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MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 183. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

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C. F. VON RANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

L&N

If You Are Going Anywhere South This Winter

You should write and get correct information in regard to the facilities offered by the

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

THIS CAN BE OBTAINED OF

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH

Can be secured on most liberal terms and at low rates. Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to

P. SID JONES, PASS. AGENT,
In charge of Immigration,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

L&N

Don't Imagine

That your headache is always produced by a disordered stomach More often it is caused by an overstrain of the optical nerves and the failure to wear glasses. This cause ruins annually, hundreds of thousands of pairs sf eyes.

COME AND SEE US

and learn how to correct any defect in your eyesight you may have. We do it properly.

NO CHARGES

whatever is made for testing yyur eyes

C. C. MILLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,

MASSILLON, O., No. 1 West Main St. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

WOOSTER, O., at Archer House Friday and Saturday of each week.

Legal Notice.

Thomas Masters and William Findley, Plaintiff, vs Frederick Thompson and Lottie Thompson, Defendant

In the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, O.

Lottie Thompson, residing in Montgomery, Ala., will take notice that on the 26th day of November, 1895, Thomas Masters and William Findley filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, O., in case No.—, against the above named parties, praying for the foreclosure of two certain mortgages made by Frederick Thompson and Elizabeth A. Thompson, his wife, in her lifetime to plaintiffs on lots numbers 4, 5 and 6 of Russell's addition to the city of Massillon, in this county, given to secure a debt on which a balance in the sum of six hundred fifty-four and thirteen hundredths dollars ($654.13) is due with interest at 7 per cent.; on four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($425.80) from Dec. 20th, 1889; interest on two hundred dollars ($200.00) at 8 per cent. from Dec. 2, 1891 and interest on twenty-nine and thirteen hundredths dollars ($29.13) from Jan. 1st, 1893.

Said Lottie Thompson is required to answer on or before the 11th day of January, 1896, or judgment may be taken against her.

MASTERS & FINDLEY
By Willison & Day, Attorney for plaintiffs.

TWO BILLS IN REPLY.

House Republicans' Response to the President's Appeal.

ONE TARIFF, OTHER FOR BONDS.

The Measures Will Go Through the House This Week—Democrats Will Oppose Them — Free Silver Republicans Will Fight the Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The house Republicans will introduce on the day after Christmas and pass within the week two bills in response to President Cleveland's message of appeal for help for the treasury. One of these two will be a tariff bill to increase the revenue, the other a financial plan to maintain the gold reserve and prevent alleged existing trouble with the greenbacks. This party plan has been perfected by two meetings of the Republican members of the ways and means committee. Although strong efforts were made to preserve secrecy concerning the details of the plan, its features have been obtained by your correspondent from unquestionable authority.

The tariff bill will be entitled "A bill to increase the revenue and to prevent deficits in the treasury," will go into effect when signed by the president, if he signs it, and will remain in effect until Aug. 1, 1898, when, by its provisions, its operation will cease.

It's items follow: A duty on wool of 60 per cent of the McKinley law rates; a compensatory duty on woolen goods of 60 per cent of the McKinley act rates; a duty of 60 per cent of the rate of 1890 on lumber, which will be from 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem; an increase of 25 per cent from the Wilson-Gorman act rates on cereal breadstuffs, dairy products and live stock, including poultry; a horizontal increase of 15 per cent from the Wilson-Gorman rates on all other schedules, with the provision that in no case shall the duty exceed the McKinley rates, except where the Wilson-Gorman rates exceed those of the McKinley law.

The second bill will provide for two issues of bonds. The first will be an unlimited amount of 3 per cent five-year coin bonds to protect the gold reserve, with the provision that the currency redeemed by the proceeds—shall not be paid out for current deficits in the revenues, unless the expenses of the government are in excess of the revenues, which, it is expected, they will not be if the first bill is in operation.

In addition, the second bill will provide for one year 2 per cent treasury certificates of indebtedness not the exceed $50,000,000 in amount and to be disposed of at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury to meet current deficits in the revenue. These are to be offered for sale at the sub-treasuries of the government.

It is possible also that there may be added to this bill a plan to increase the currency by authorizing national banks to issue circulation to the par value of all government bonds deposited by them with the government as security for their notes.

The plan outlined above was not agreed upon without much reconciliation of differences and compromises, but the leaders are assured that both bills will pass the house without material opposition, having made a thorough canvass by state delegations, and there are strong hopes that the senate will act upon them favorably.

Several western free silver Republicans have decided to oppose any bill containing bond features. Their votes will be cast against the bond bill, but it is expected that it will draw enough votes from the Democratic side to offset the Republican defection. On the other hand the tariff bill probably will be passed by a strict party vote.

By the same division the house Republicans hold some hopes that their plan can carry in the senate, mustering all of the Republican and two Populist votes for the tariff bill, and a combination of Republicans and Democrats for the bond bill, although the supposed free silver majority of the senate makes the success of the second bill much more doubtful.

The Democrats of the house will oppose unanimously, so far as can be ascertained, the revenue bill which the Republicans will bring in on Thursday. Both the silver and anti-silver Democrats assert that there is no necessity for an increase in the revenues, as they claim that the available cash in the treasury over and above the gold reserve is amply sufficient to meet any deficiencies that may occur for the next two years, when they expect the receipts from the present tariff law to equal, or exceed the expenditures. Up to this point the Democrats seem to agree. As to an authorization for coin bonds, they differ. The gold men would be willing to vote for bonds, preferably gold bonds, to fortify the reserve, but they point out that in their opinion no bond bill will meet the situation.

The trouble they declare is the existence of the greenback, which can be used to dump the gold out of the treasury, and unless their redemption and retirement is provided for, the gold purchased with bonds would simply be piled up to be drawn out again, and the only practical effect would be to increase the interest bearing debt without removing the active agent for weakening the reserve. It is not improbable that some of the Democrats will offer to substitute a comprehensive plan for the retirement of the greenbacks including an authorization for an issue of $500,000,000 in bonds for that purpose, and the reduction of the tax on national bank circulation and the increase of currency to be issued on deposits of bonds of 90 to 100 per cent. This latter they say would increase the national banking system and prevent a contraction of the currency.

The silver Democrats of course are opposed to bonds to increase the gold reserve and will resist the measure reported by the Republicans both on that and on tariff grounds. The silver Democrats of the house, after discussing the situation, have about decided to offer as an amendment or substitute for the bill a joint resolution making it mandatory on the secretary of the treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver when the gold reserve falls below a certain point.

ONE ADMIRAL EXPLAINS.

The Other Not Heard From Regarding a Charge of Condemning the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Rear Admiral Francis Roe, retired, against whom charges were made to the navy department of disloyal criticism of the president's Venezuelan message, has voluntarily written a statement to the department saying that, while he did speak of the bad condition of our coast defences in the course of a conversation with a person whom he did not suspect of being a reporter, he had not in any manner referred to Venezuelan affairs and resented the attempt by innuendo and forced inference to cast doubt upon his loyalty. He refers to his splendid war record and says that if such men are traitors the country wants more of them.

Admiral Braine, who has been called upon to explain similar charges, has not been heard from, and if he declines to admit or deny the interview the matter must be dropped.

True State of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Telegrams from the sub-treasury at New York received by the secretary of the treasury announce that $150,000 in gold has been withdrawn by the national banks and $799,000 was paid out over the counter in exchange for legal tenders, making the total withdrawals for the day $949,000, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $67,569,946. No gold was withdrawn for export.

The Coming Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Chairman Walker of the banking and currency committee expects the currency bill that will be prepared after the holidays to follow closely the lines of the bill he offered in the last congress, which provided for an extension of the national banking system and the issue of circulation against deposits of greenbacks.

To Get the Katahdin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Senator Hale of Maine has introduced a joint resolution which directs the secretary of the navy to accept the ram Katahdin and make her a part of the United States navy, which, if it should become a law, would overrule all objections that have been made to the ram.

No Immediate Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It can be stated on authority that the rumor which has gained some currency to the effect that the president has decided to announce another bond issue at once, is without any foundation in fact.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

Two Killed and Others Hurt on the Chicago Drainage Canal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A frightful dynamite explosion has occurred on Section 14 of the drainage canal, about one mile from the small town of Romeoville. Two men were instantly killed and five fatally, and two severely, injured. The dead are: James McKnight and Daniel McAllister.

The fatally injured are: George McFitreck, John McFitrick, brothers; Barney O'Rourke, Louis Kearney and John Michue.

Indians Leave Their Reservation.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Dec. 24.—The commanding officer at Fort Bayard has received a message from San Carlos reservation, saying that 15 bucks have left the reservation in spite of the efforts of the authorities to prevent their departure, with the avowed intention of joining the band of renegades now out.

Three Persons Injured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Three persons were probably fatally injured in an accident on the Metropolitan "L" road at Forty-eighth street and West Harrison. Those injured are: W. H. Brady, motorman; William R. King, conductor, and John R. Schiller, passenger.

The London Market Calm.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Business is exceedingly quiet on the Stock Exchange, the operators generally being disposed to await further news from the United States. American stocks, however, closed steady.

May Wright Sewall's Husband Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Theodore L. Sewall has died at his home in this city, aged 42 years. He was the husband of May Wright Sewall, and was well known as a scholar and educator.

Bad Flood In Indian Territory.

WAGONER, I. T., Dec. 24.—The Grand river flood continues to rise, and now averages a depth of 70 to 80 feet in the channel, and great desolation is being caused.

Solly Smith Won.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Solly Smith won in the fourteenth round in his fight with Australian Billy Murphy in this city.

An Absconder Caught.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 24.—Adolph Londin of Leipsic, Germany, has been arrested here for absconding with $25,000.

Small Failure at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The firm of Gould, Hall & Co. has suspended to-day as a result of the slump in the stock market Friday and Saturday. The firm is a small one and the announcement of their suspension had no effect on 'Change.

Caused by a Guest's Recklessness.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—By going to bed with a lighted cigar, a guest set fire to Twomey's hotel, a brick structure on the outskirts of the city, and 40 boarders narrowly escaped with their lives and saved nothing.

ENGLAND CAN TESTIFY

Olney May Ask For Her Venezuelan Boundary Evidence.

EACH COUNTRY TO HAVE A CHANCE

Idea of a Report In April From the Commission Preposterous — Personnell Still Unknown—A Bill Authorizing a Conference of American Republics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Now that congress has acted upon the president's suggestions in authorizing the appointment of the Venezuelan commission to locate the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, and the subject is again one for executive treatment, it is believed that the secretary of state will formally acknowledge the receipt of Lord Salisbury's two notes and perhaps take occasion, as a matter of courtesy, formally to advise the British government of the course which this government intends to pursue, supplementing it perhaps by a request to be put in possession of evidence within the control of the British foreign office respecting the boundary line.

Representative Beach of Ohio to-day introduced a bill authorizing the president of the United States to call an international conference of delegates of all the American republics to formally declare the Monroe doctrine a participle of international law; the conference to be held within one year and $50,000 to be appropriated for expenses.

It is believed that the president already is in communication with some of the persons whom he would be pleased to have on the Venezuelan boundary commission, but in advance of their acceptance of membership their names will not be made public, and consequently the composition of the commission is purely speculative at this time.

The feeling is growing that the talk of a report by next April was premature, as it is said that men of the standing of those who will be on this commission would not consent to rush through a case of this magnitude. The understanding is that the headquarters of the commission will be at Washington, and that the main sessions will be held here.

Contrary to the general impression, it is the belief in well-informed official circles that the commission will go very thoroughly into the British side of the question, not confining itself to the ex parte case as presented by Venezuela. It is said this can be accomplished without a direct participation of Great Britain in the deliberations. There is no doubt of the refusal of the British to make formal recognition of the commission, nor is it likely that the British view of the subject will be voluntarily presented as evidence. But as a matter of justice, and to save the commission from the imputation of having looked only at one side of the case, it is believed that the United States will take the iniative to secure from the British foreign office a statement of the British case. In the absence of a request the British foreign office would not voluntarily submit in extenso the British case, although Lord Salisbury's summary of it is taken in diplomatic quarters as a tender of readiness to support it with details should the United States request. On the other hand, the Venezuela side of the controversy is ready to be offered as soon as the commission meets.

THOSE BLUFFING CANADIANS.

They Tell Salisbury What They Will Do In Case of War.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—Canada is beginning to look a little more seriously than at first at the war question. The Fifty-ninth battalion, composed nearly entirely of Scotch, with headquarters in the county of Stermont, and to whom the first defense on the frontier south of Mount Royal would fall, has cabled to Lord Salisbury: "Do not lose any sleep over the defense of our part of the frontier; we'll triple our number of men if war should be declared."

The Montreal Star wants to equip a regiment and look after the relatives of its men during the war if there should be one.

Confidence Restored In Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Only a single failure, and that a small one, is announced on the New York Stock Exchange An equally unimportant suspension occurred upon the Consolidated Exchange. The market left off strong and close to the best prices of the day. The clearing house association has ordered the issue of loan certificates to an unlimited amount.

Cleveland's Policy Condemned.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The American Peace society of this city, which includes among its members Hon. Edward Atkinson, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others, has passed resolutions opposing the attitude of President Cleveland in the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Salisbury In No Hurry.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Inquiries made in high official quarters have elicited the information that the Marquis of Salisbury is not likely to make an early statement in the Venezuelan question here, but the government is manifesting every disposition to treat the question with calmness and moderation.

The Aldermen Back Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The board of aldermen, by a vote of 16 to 11, has refused to table a resolution indorsing the action of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary question.

Five Men Reported Killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 24.—An extra-double head freight train southbound and a northbound freight on the Cincinnati Southern railway have collided at Cardiff, Tenn. All three locomotives crashed together and both trains were entirely demolished. It is reported that five men were killed.

DROPPED DEAD IN CHURCH.

Mrs. Murch Dies While Speaking at a Meeting at Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Mary Murch has dropped dead in the Presbyterian church here while addressing a a missionary meeting. Intense excitement ensued. Mrs. Murch was a prominent church worker.

One of her sons, Rev. Chauncy Murch, is a missionary in Egypt, and another son, Rev. Franklin Murch, is pastor of a church in Kansas City.

Five Laborers Injured.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 24.—Five laborers have been injured, one fatally, at the Malleable Iron works. The men were at work on a track between buildings and a car loaded with pig iron was pushed toward them, crushing them against the walls until stopped by an application of the brakes. The victims are: David Renk, internal injuries probably fatal; Andrew Yont, back and head crushed; Amos Moss (colored), arms and collar bone injured; Henry Anderson (colored), shoulders and chest crushed, and Henry Proctor, head badly bruised.

Free Only a Short Time.

PIQUA, O., Dec 24.—John Curley, a negro, being held for burglary and petit larceny, effected his delivery from jail here, and the entire police force was detailed on the search. After an hour and a half had been consumed Officer Paulding found him secreted in a barn half a mile from the jail. Before leaving Curley had closed the jail door and had fastened it with a lock.

A Lawyer's Fatal Fall.

CINCINNATI, D 24 —John A. Slattery, a well known lawyer, having rooms in the Smith building, near the government building, has fallen down the elevator shaft and subsequently died of his injuries at the hospital.

New Ohio Bank Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National bank of Columbus, O., to begin business. Capital, $350,000.

Fought Over a Line Fence.

HUNTINGTON, Dec. 24.—Walter Barchett and Heenan Hatfield, neighboring farmers of Newman's Branch, in Wayne county, have a dispute over a boundary line. Barchett had erected a short line of fence that cut Hatfield off from a private roadway, and he was without an outlet from his place. They came to blows and Barchett grabbed a club and felled his antagonist to the ground. The wounded man is in a serious condition, and it is thought that his skull is fractured.

A Good Case Against Conspirators.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24. — The steamer Australia brings news from Honolulu that the trial of Underwood, alias Morris and Sheridan, the two alleged conspirators, has been postponed for one week. It is claimed a good case can be made out which will implicate several men in San Francisco. The prisoners are kept in close confinement.

These Men Oppose War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Eleven hundred people assembled in Cooper Union last night for the purpose of condemning President Cleveland's message to congress over the Venezuelan boundary line question. Ernest Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbot and others condemned Cleveland's policy in speeches.

New Ruler For British Guiana.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K. C. M. G., principal clerk in the colonial office, has been appointed governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, in succession to Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C. M. G., recalled when the Venezuelan question began to assume an acute stage.

His Neck May Be Saved.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—The execution of the death sentence of James Fitzgerald for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Naessens, has been postponed until Jan. 27, 1896, to give the governor time to examine into the case.

Lodge Officer and Money Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—George King, master of the exchequer of Lodge No. 66, Knights of Pythias, is missing and along with him, it is reported, have gone $2,000 of the funds of the lodge.

A Dollar Went Further Those Days

A wag, when told that George Washington threw a dollar over the natural bridge of Virginia, replied that a dollar went further in those days than now. The wag, though witty, was wrong; for a dollar never went so far as now, if it be invested in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is universally acknowledged to be a specific for consumption, bronchitis and all wasting diseases. The nutritive properties of Cod liver oil are trifling when compared with the results that follow the use of the "Discovery."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Sir —About the year 1880 I was attacked with a severe hacking cough I took medicine from different doctors for two years, without much benefit. My cough grew worse, and the doctors said I had consumption. I had hemorrhage from the lungs, and coughed up a great deal of phlegm. After reading of the many cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I procured two bottles, and before I had finished using the first, was able to walk about the house, and to go out, I was soon able to do light work. I continued with the medicine, and am happy to say that it saved my life, and entirely cured me. "It is the best medicine in the world for all lung troubles." Sincerely,

E. A. MITCHELL,
Martin, Franklin Co., Ga.

Subscribe now for the Pittsburg Dispatch and secure a complete chronological record of 1895. Send order for this great paper immediately.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures rheumatism.

DUE TO WANAMAKER.

He Settles the Philadelphia Street Car Strike.

THE MEN RESUMED WORK TODAY.

Concessions Made by Both Employers and Employes—Thousands of Dollars Lost From the Struggle—The Last Day Marked With Much Violence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The great trolley strike is ended. This is final. John Wanamaker is the man who brought about the settlement, succeeding where all others failed. He was aided in the work by members of the Christian League. The basis of settlement follows:

"First, while the Union Traction company will only treat with the workmen in its employ, it will allow them membership in any lawful organization; second, it will take up all grievances and give them full and fair consideration; third, it will, so far as it has vacant places, immediately put on the old men, and as fast as vacancies arise will give preference to any of the old men yet unemployed, and endeavor to arrange the trips of the cars to favor the old men as far as possible without violating its contracts with the new men."

The questions of compensation and hours are left for future determination. Concessions were made on both sides. The battle has mainly been fought on the question of the employes' membership in the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, which the company has persistently refused to recognize. The new men, engaged since the strike began, number nearly 1,000. There were about 5,000 strikers. They reported for work this morning.

Thus ends what has probably been the most remarkable strike in the United States. It lasted exactly one week, and it cost the city, the company, and the strikers thousands of dollars. The loss in fares alone to the company is estimated at $350,000. Apart from the destruction of cars and other property, there has been considerable bloodshed, although fortunately no fatal results. The business men of the city have been the heaviest sufferers. The strike, coming in the midst of the holidays, brought unparalleled disaster to shopkeepers, and much hardships of a financial nature is anticipated. The most peculiar feature of the strike has been the fact that the public and the strikers have been almost as one—the first because of the indignation resulting from the recent abolition of free transfers and consequent increase of fares. It was undoubtedly this universal sympathy for the strikers that encouraged the hoodlum element to commit violence.

The last day of the strike was certainly the most v l it since the struggle began, and the first time the police shot to kill. About 10 o'clock in the morning a ri erous crowd gathered at Eighte h and Si ard avenue, and as the cars passed, each with several policemen aboard, the stones began to fly. A dozen or more cars had been completely wrecked, when the policemen opened fire. They first fired into the air, but as the situation became more threatening, one of them fired his revolver into the crowd. William H. Matthews, a striking motorman, fell with a bullet in his head, and Samuel G. Crossley, a striking conductor, was shot in the knee. Both are in a serious condition at the hospital. James Hartnett was shot in the arm and slightly injured.

A number of arrests were made. Other riots, of more or less violence, occurred in almost every section of the city. In one of these H. F. Graham of 1586 Broadway, Brooklyn, who admitted that he was an organizer for the Knights of Labor, was arrested. He came here to work on a car, but soon became a sympathizer and has been very bosterous in egging mobs on to violence.

Before final settlement was effected counsel for the strikers filed an application in court asking for the appointment of a board of arbitration under the act of 1895. This will probably be withdrawn.

ENGLAND WANTS $46,000.

A Ridiculous Claim Made Against the State of Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 24.—Governor Holcomb has received a letter from Secretary Olney enclosing the request of the British ambassador for $46,000, growing out of the assault of the English family of Dawsons in Nebraska by the McCarty outlaw gang. The Dawsons claim their property was damaged to that extent by the alleged outlaw band.

The claim in Nebraska is regarded as not only ridiculous, but absurd. All the property the Dawsons had at the time was contained in a small wagon drawn by two broncbos, and the outfit probably worth $200. They were attempting to trade horses with Vic McCarthy, a local tough and the leader of a gang of ruffians. A free fight resulted in which the Dawsons soundly thrashed the McCarthys', who sought safety in flight. That ended the incident.

Confidence Restored In Vienna.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—Business on the bourse closed firmer. This was on account of the calmer manner in which the Venezuelan controversy was being treated in the United States.

Indorsed Cleveland's Stand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—At a largely attended meeting of Tammany Hall resolutions were adopted indorsing President Cleveland's attitude on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Improved Market In Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Owing to the calmer view of the Venezuelan situation taken in the United States, the bourse closed firmer.

North Lawrence and Urban Hill.

Lawyer Myers was in town on the 19th inst.

At the meeting last Thursday, the missionary ladies pledged fifty dollars toward the new parsonage.

Sam Bowman went to Cleveland last week, where he is conducting a bakery.

Daniel Eicher has been very sick with the dropsy for the past two weeks.

Many of our ladies were in Massillon Monday and Tuesday, shopping.

Mrs. D. Newstetter has been confined to the house several days on account of sickness.

Walter Lister, of Cleveland, is enjoying the holidays at his parents' fireside.

D. F. Mock and family spent Christmas with Mrs. Mock's parents.

Nellie Herbst if home from Crestline, where she had spent several weeks with friends

M. S. Kirk, principal of the North Akron schools, and family, are spending the holidays at the home of Matthias Daler.

The entertainment Christmas eve at the U. B chapel was a complete success. The recitations were aptly chosen and well performed; the music was diversified, of a high standard, and well rendered; and the treat was generous and enticing. The presence of Santa Claus himself and his inimitable manner of treating the little tots was an amusing feature.

The exchange given by the Ladies Missionary Society on Tuesday afternoon was quite well patronized.

Question for debate at school hall next Monday evening is, Resolved, That Saloonkeepers Should be Held Responsible for Deeds of Violence and Crime that are Done by Men who Get Drunk from their Saloons.

Elton Echos.

Mr. and Mrs. John Evrit will attend the marriage of their neice at Lodi, Christmas.

Mr. Lee Graber, medical student at Cincinnati, is home for the holidays.

Miss Myrtle Shorb spent a few days at home, and returned to her place at Mr. Moffitt's last week.

The Rev. Barron was taken ill last Monday and had to return to his home. It is not known how soon the meetings will be resumed.

Mrs. Will Harrold has returned from a pleasant visit to her friends in Newman.

Ben McFarren spent the first of the week in Stransbury.

Elmer Shorb met with quite a serious accident at school keeping him from school for a time.

Turkeys are so plenty this year than people scarcely know how to dispose of them. A great many shooting matches are projected.

Sammie Baughman is possessor of a large fox which is a veteran in the chase. And he will have a fine chase with him some day again.

Newman Letter.

NEWMAN, Dec. 26.—C. A. Kouth, of Massillon, made a short call while passing through our village on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, visited her sister, Mrs. David Rowlands, part of last week.

Wm. Weidner has fully recovered from a severe attack of quinsy.

Conrad Klien, of Massillon, the efficient foreman for the Krause Coal Company, is now devoting his attention to completion of their new mine, west of our village, after having started No. 2 mine again, after the fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harrold, of Elton visited relatives here several days last week.

This being the home of Dick Aston his friends were pleased to hear of him being the victor in the Aston-Burns mill at Sherrodsville. The "Hill" always desires to be on top even if it is a prize fight. We believe the action of the Carroll county officials to be a little late in making their arrests, the fight was well advertised and the officials no doubt were fully aware of it coming off. Why did not they go at the proper time can make the arrests there by preventing their county from being so much disgraced? But we take it there was more money in it for them to make the arrests after all the damage that could be done was at an end. It doesn't seem right on the face of it, and appears as though there was something wrong.

Our public schools are now enjoying a two weeks' vacation. The Christmas exercises last Friday were well attended by the householders, and all were highly pleased. Mr. Walter and Miss Kitt as teachers gave their schools their usual Christmas treat, and in return they were kindly remembered with a handsome present from their scholars.

Our neighboring district, No. 8, held Christmas exercises, with Joseph C. Bell and John McLaughlin as teachers. They will have one week's vacation.

We notice that our township board of education is again "monkeying" with the seven months' school year. We would just advise these gentlemen to be a little carefnl and not be guilty of robbing innocent people of something they can never replace.

Our miners have become thoroughly disgusted with arbitration as a means for settling disputes. Allow us to say that arbitration is the proper mode to settle disputes, providing you get the right man as arbitrator. We have allowed the operators to dictate the arbitrator in both the recent disputes and there is where the mistake comes in. Judge Little is the capitalist representative on the state board and his recent decision on the state system conflicts and is a disgrace to the state board of arbitration of Ohio, which is sufficient cause for his removal.

Wm. Ralston, who is taking a mining course at the Ohio university at Columbus, is home for a two weeks vacation. He is well pleased with his progress so far.

Want a Town Lot?

These are rare bargains. Bought cheap and sold the same way. Two good ones in Columbian Heights, close to the restaurant. Apply at Independent office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The Hunt Ball at the Massillon Club.

IT PROVES A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Gay Holiday Season Ushered in With One of the Largest Private Entertainments Given in Several Years—The Guests and What They Wore.

As the guests broke into little groups before separating, at the Hunt ball, last week, some one saturated with this week's war talk, made apt reference to Byron's famous lines, "There was a sound of revelry by night," on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. The point was well taken although it may not seem so here, but it did not mar the conclusion of the very delightful evening of 168 people, made so by the thoughtful hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hunt, whose names the cards were issued.

For purposes of entertainment Mt. Airy was abandoned for the Massillon Club, and the latter's ample proportions under the trained hands of Florist Merrell, acquired a grace and fragrance such as they had never before possessed. "Oh! the holly! the Christmas holly!" found lodgment everywhere, and with banks of palms, roses, and what not the reception suite was well fitted for the handsomely gowned company. Masses of green formed a border around the ball room, fairly hid the orchestra, and hung in great loops from the roof beams. The light blazed out from behind pink shades, and with a newly dressed floor to tempt the dancing set, nothing was left to be desired. As for the musicians of the Military band, Mr. Vitak, conductor, and Mr. Homer in charge of the dancing arrangements, they also caught inspiration from the surroundings, and played as they never had before.

The billiard hall became a temporary dining room, and a most commodious one, too, for every trace of its ordinary fittings had been removed, and daintily laid tables, candelabra, roses, screens and evergreen did decorative work. Mr. Bayliss had the supper in charge. The latter was served without interruption to the dancing programme, and was no loss perfect in its way than the other features of the occasion.

The reception hour found Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Corns, Miss Hunt and Mr. Per Lee Hunt in the drawing room line, and gave opportunity for the study of the many gowns which helped to form a picture studded with Gibson girls, so called as though the artist mind had invented them.

The dancing began with a Sicilian circle, in which all joined with equal zest. It was followed by the usual round of modern dances, and did not languish until a good old fashioned Virginia reel marked the beginning of the end, for then the homeward roll of carriages began, and the party was over.

The following is a partial list of many of the striking things worn, not a few of which bore the evidence of European art, and every one, of American good taste:

Mrs. Hunt—A handsome high necked gown of black lace over red silk.

Mrs. Corns—A striped lavendar taffeta.

Miss Hunt—A pink satin gown trimmed profusely with white lace.

Mrs. Charles M. Russell—A heavy white brocaded satin skirt and a light tulle waist.

Mrs. Baldwin—A black velvet skirt and a waist of ecru lace over pink silk.

Mrs Steese—White satin trimmed with jewelled passementerie.

Mrs. McClymonds—White satin and white lace.

Miss Edna McClymouds—A pale blue satin skirt and a waist made of accordeon pleated chiffon.

Miss Laura Russell—A pale green satin trimmed with white moussellin de soie and white lace.

Miss Harriet Russell—A figured yellow taffeta.

Mrs. F. Willard Arnold—A blue satin skirt with a blue crepe waist.

Mrs. Pease—A black gown trimmed with lace.

Miss Burton—A white satin gown trimmed with white tulle,

Miss Clara Burton—A white brocaded satin skirt, the waist trimmed with white tulle.

Miss Zerbe—Blue brocaded satin.

Miss Wales—Light blue silk trimmed with lace and ermine.

Miss Albrecht—Pale yellow satin.

Miss Ella Allen—Brocaded pink satin.

Miss McCue—A black satin skirt, the waist blue satin, covered with black tulle.

Mrs. Frank C. McLain—A black crepon skirt with a black tulle waist.

Miss Webb—Pink satin trimmed with white moussellin de soie and pearl passementerie.

Miss McLain—Pale blue taffeta trimmed with white illusion.

Miss Brooks -White moussellin de soie over green silk.

Among the out of town guests were: Miss Zerbe, Miss Matthews and Mr. Robert D. Kuhn, of Cleveland; Mrs. Koons, of Detroit; Mr. David Croxton, of Canal Dover; Miss Brooks, Salem; Miss Gates, of Elyria; Mrs. W. L. Williams, Mrs. George D. Harter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bulley, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lee McLain. Misses Allen, Harter, Bolton, Phillips, Tonner, Frease and Kaufman, Messrs. L. Sollmon, Robert and Frederick Fast, David B. Day, Ralph Ambler, Gordon M. Marber and H. O. C. Korthener, of Canton.

THE STORE MUST GO.

Cameron Miller Talks on a Very Live Issue.

Cameron Miller, national vice president of the United Mine Workers, has left Columbus, where he has been attending the conference between the Ohio miners' officials and the operators on the price question. He says the most important action taken was that in relation to the coming convention. It was decided to call a meeting of the miners on December 26, and the joint conference on the day following. "The company store question will be considered at this joint conference," said Mr. Miller, "and it is safe to predict that there will be a decision passed to root out the 'pluck-me.' Another point worth remembering is the fact that the miners of Ohio will not work at a fifty-five cent rate unless they are first whipped into it."

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS.

They Pass the Stark County Examination.

ANOTHER EXCELLENT LECTURE.

Questions of All Sorts Put to the Applicants for County Licenses to Teach in the Public Schools—The Educational Column.

At the last meeting of the county examiners the following persons were granted certificates: One year—H. S. Cable, Geo F. Stahl, Navarre; C. F. Chenot, John Chenot, S. D. Chenot, L. Stoner, Miss Ella Shaffer, Louisville; C. N. Clark, John A. Clement, Ira Heuning, Miss Grace Busby, Osnaburg; A. A. Cocklin, Miss Ella M. Byrer, Middle Branch; J. F. H. Deibel, Miss Emily Turnbull, Canton; W. W. Delap, Waco; O. J. Evans, S. W. Good, C. F. Schiltz, Misses Cora Clouser, Emma Herman, Laura Summer, Lura Welty, New Berlin; W. W. Hayman, Jesse H. Myers, Myers; Wm. Hill, D. L. Stonemetz, Hartville; G. H. Klotz, Malvern; F. A. Leeser, Miss Nellie Prater, Canal Fulton; L. A. Leonard, Limaville; L. J. Noaker, Greentown; John Surbey, Aultman; G. R. Snavely, Massillon; Misses Zella Duvall, Ada Powell, Marlboro; Miss Sadie Honeywell, New Baltimore; Miss Jessie E. McCall, Waynesburg.

Two years—John R. Snyder, Paris; Edson W. Wolf, Middle Branch. There were 75 persons in the class.

The chapel of the Canton Presbyterian church was comfortably filled with teachers from Canton, Massillon, Alliance, New Berlin and Osnaburg, to hear the lecture of President Canfield, when he spoke there this week. The speaker divided his discourse into four parts, viz: The more equitable distribution of the comforts of life for all people; the more equitable distribution of knowledge; the more equitable distribution of character, and a new measure for manhood. He enlarged upon each division and produced many apt illustrations in proof of his assertions. The next lecture will be given at the same place on January 24 by Dr. J. P. Gordy, author of a number of books in the reading circle course. Dr. Gordy is professor of psychology in Ohio University at Athens, O. His subject will be "Henry Clay." It is the desire of the management that the teachers in general throughout the county attend these free lectures.

The following lists of questions were used at the county examination last Saturday:

HISTORY.

1. Give an account of Bacon's Rebellion.
2. Distinguish between Pilgrim and Puritan. What was the Charter Oak?
3. Tell the story of the Salem Witchcraft.
4. Who were the Hessians? Name three prominent British generals who fought against us in the Revolutionary War.
5. Name three battles in which Washington was successful and two in which he was unsuccessful. Name five foreigners who helped us in gaining our independence.
6. What three great compromises were agreed to in framing the constitution of the U. S.?
7. What are the constitutional qualifications of the President? Of a U. S. Senator? Of a Representative?
8. What was the Embargo Act? What was meant by the right of search?
9. Locate accurately the following battles: Brandywine, Lundy's Lane, Buena Vista, Antietam, Shilo
10. Name ten important historical events that have occurred since the close of the Civel War.

GRAMMAR.

1. What instruction should precede technical grammar? What is technical grammar?
2. Use correctly in sentences: practical and practicable; contemptuous and contemptible; comparative and comparable.
3. Write one sentence containing a participle, an adverb, a relative pronoun, and an infinite phrase.
4. Diagram: "Labor sits enthroned in palaces of crystal, whose high-arched roofs proudly sparkle in the sunshine, and whose ample courts are crowded with the trophies of its victories in every country and in every age."
5. Give the syntax of whose, courts, proudly and trophies.
6. Choose from the sentence quoted one example of as many parts of speech as are contained in it.
7. How are words divided into parts of speech? Why are they so divided?

Write an essay of one hundred words on the "Pleasures of My Profession.

KRIDER AT THE CAPITAL.

Is He Interested in Venezuela or the Postoffice?

Charles Krider is in Washington, D. C. What mission takes him to the capital concerns Mr. Krider and Mr. Krider alone. But there are those, who, having made Washington trips themselves lately attach considerable significance to Mr. Krider's departure. The term of the present postmaster expired on Dec. 17. One of the aspirants stated today that a successor would probably be appointed on Monday.

The Case Continued.

CANAL FULTON, Dec. 21.—The case of F. D. Leggett against the village of Fulton was continued by Justice Kittinger on Friday until Dec. 30. Leggett brought suit against the town to recover $41.50 alleged to be due on a note which ex Clerk Stotler has sued. The council refused to pay the bill, and demand that the case be tried before a jury.

POOR MICKEY BURNS!

Defeated By Dick Aston in Seven Rounds.

CHEERS FOR THE VANQUISHED

Mr. Aston Declares that Prize Fighting is Brutal and Will Have No More of It—Mr. Burns Proposes to Regain Lost Laurels.

The great fight is over at last and Dick Aston is now the undisputed champion and winner of the purse of $100 and numerous side bets. This is Aston's first and last appearance in the ring. "It's too brutal," said he, Wednesday evening after the fight, "and I have had my fill. It may be great sport for the onlookers but it is a most disgusting experience for the principals." Burns was the picture of the deepest dejection when he appeared among his friends after the mill. He says he will now remain in the ring and if possible win back his lost honor.

Burns lasted seven rounds, although he was virtually a whipped man at the end of the fourth.

The bout between Jimmy Carney and Kid Black did not take place as advertised, as neither of the contestants put in an appearance.

THE EXHIBITION OPENS.

The exhibition was opened with a three-round go between two Massillon boys whose names were announced as Mike Green and Jimmie Brennan. This bout was arranged simply to quiet the restless audience a portion of which had become very turbulent and chafed at the long delay.

Robert Bohan, of Strasburg, and a certain shifty young fellow known as Teddy Reese, of Sherrodsville, then amused the crowd with 3 two-minute rounds. This contest was really exciting and interesting and both contestants were loudly cheered. Then the ring was cleared and the 225 spectators among them the 75 Massillonians waited in breathless expectancy for the appearance of the principals of the remaining event in which the interest was now centered.

It was just 12:15 o'clock when Burns and Aston entered the ring, Burns going first and each followed by his respective seconds and attendants. The referee who, by the way, is a nameless individual of Sherrodsville introduced the men and informed them of the rules governing the match. They were to fight in accordance with the Marquis of Queensbury rules and the match was to be limited to 25 rounds of 3 minutes each. Burns's weight was given out as 195 pounds and Aston's as 172. Burns looked very cumbersome while Aston appeared to be in the pink of condition. The latter immediately became a great favorite and bets of $5 to $2 were freely offered with but few takers. Some difficulty was experienced in selecting a time keeper, but finally Charles Miller, of this city, consented to act.

THE BATTLE BEGINS

The first round began at 12:25 o'clock, with Aston as the aggressor. Both men very cautious. Light tapping done by both men.

Second round—Some delay was caused here by Aston appearing in the ring with a wet glove. It was immediately dried and the round ended by Burns landing a sharp blow on Aston's face

Round three—Burns looks worried. Aston is also weary but succeeds in landing several effective blows.

Round four—Aston is forcing the fighting. Considerable short arm work. Aston strikes Burn a heavy blow over the heart as time is called.

Round five—Burns groggy Aston forces the fighting and floors Burns by a blow on the jaw. Burns arises as the eighth second is being counted.

Round six—Burns seems bewildered. He is bleeding at the nose and is almost powerless to defend himself.

Round seven—Burns is badly dazed. He no longer resists Aston's attacks and can scarcely keep out of his road. Aston plays Burns's jaw and neck until at last the poor fellow falls and fails to rise at the call of time. Aston is declared the winner and is given the stakes.

The crowd cheered Aston lustily, and everybody crowded about him and endeavored to shake him by the hand. Burns's seconds removed him to his corner and resuscitated him. The crowd then paid its respects to Burns and he was greeted as heartily as Aston had been.

THE AFTER EVENTS.

After the exhibition the crowd betook itself to the back room of a saloon in the southern end of the village where Sherrodsville and Canton birds were matched. The first fly, which was for $25, was won by the Canton cock.

The saloon of George Davis, above which the exhibition took place, was a veritable gold mine, and for five hours three men were kept busy attending to the wants of the thirsty public.

WHAT MASSILLONIANS SAY.

Scant Praise for the Sport Afforded at Sherrodsville.

The majority of the 75 or more Massillonians who witnessed the Burns-Aston fight last night, were greatly disappointed with the mill and some were thoroughly disgusted. Men who should know something about pugilistic encounters cry the affair a "fake" and say that Burns laid down. The blows struck by Aston were not thought to have been backed by determination or sufficient force to put Burns out. The body blow which is alleged to have dazed Burns was struck with the left arm and being a counter could not have forced the fighter down.

After the fourth round in which Burns was floored, he took no interest in the fight and apparently wished it at an end. When he finally succumbed, he felt as if desirous of finding a soft spot. Not many moments after he was receiving hand-shakes and none the worse for the taps he received. The thing that surprised Burns's friends most was the plainly audible grunts he emitted when Aston's glove reached his (Burns') stomach. Previous to this fight Burns walked about this city, boasting of his ability to stand stomach punches and placed this portion of his anatomy as a free target for numerous hard fists.

The fight was very much off color and if not a pre-arranged "fake" was uninteresting and free from any display of "science." The mill was declared a "fake" at the ring side and several demanded the return of their admittance fee, but were refused.

The Massillonians, who backed Burns, wish it understood that their complaints are not based on the fact that Burns lost. The stake money was "pooled" and by persons who willingly gave $10, each hoping to see a good contest.

THE SHERIFF HAS COME

Armed With Warrants for the Prize Fighters.

Principals in the Burns-Aston Contest Wanted.

Sheriff Butler, of Carroll County, in Town.

The Denouement One Not at All Expected.

Sheriff Butler, of Carroll county, is on the war path. He arrived in Massillon at 11:15 o'clock this morning.

Snugly tucked away in an inner pocket in Sheriff Butler's coat are warrants galore. Each official document bears the name of some individual who attended or participated in the late Burns-Aston prize fight at Sherrodsville.

The sheriff applied directly to police headquarters for assistance, and, volunteering himself, Marshal Markel detailed Officers Turin, Getz and Peter Hollender on the case.

Each one arrested will be taken to Carrollton tonight, and on Monday will be arraigned for a preliminary examination.

The Carroll county officials are thoroughly aroused and mean strictly business.

Sheriff Butler has a wide reputation of accomplishing whatever he undertakes, and he is held in fear by the evil doers of his locality, for his determined looks and manners are backed by about six feet and four inches of solid man.

The sheriff is urged to prosecute by the prosecuting attorney and by Common Pleas Judge Taylor, and every effort will be made to bring the entire clique to justice.

On Sunday Sheriff Butler will serve warrants in Sherrodsville on the directors of the Standard Atletic Club, Daniel Jones, the referee, and numerous others.

Marshal Markel and Officer Getz arrested Dick Aston and Ellsworth Girts, who was Aston's second, at East Greenville at 2:30 o'clock. They started for Massillon with their prisoners at once. Mike Burns and Kim Garing were arrested here about the same time by Sheri Butler and Officer Hollender. Garing, it is alleged, was timekeeper.

ROUGH ON MR. SAXTON.

Mrs. George Files an Answer to His Petition.

CANTON, Dec. 21.—George D. Saxton recently petitioned for an order restraining Annie E. George from entering the Saxton block owned by the plaintiff. A temporary injunction was allowed. Mr. Saxton claimed that the appartments were occupied by respectable tenants who threatened to leave unless Mrs. George was refused admittance to the rooms she occupied. Mr. Saxton also claims that he had forcibly ejected her at various times. Today the defendant, Anna E. George, filed an answer praying that the restraining order be dissolved and the case dismissed at the cost of Mr. Saxton. She avers that contrary to the claims of Mr. Saxton the block is frequented by "sports" and gamblers, and that room No. 9 is occupied by them. She denies that she has been guilty of impropriety or improper conduct while there, and says that room No. 7 has for several years been her home. She further states that Mr. Saxton has frequently told her that she could occupy the room referred to as long as she lived, and that Mr. Saxton persuaded her to apply for a divorce from her husband, the former paying the expenses. The plaintiff is now occupying the apartments of Mrs. George and she alleges is entertaining other women there.

A case is now pending in circuit court in which Sample C. George, the former husband of Anna E. George, has sued George D. Saxton for $25,000 for alienating the affections of his wife.

A tired stomach is very much like a sprained ankle. If you suffer from any of the symptoms of dyspepsia, your stomach is tired. It needs a crutch. We must relieve it of all work for a time, or until it is restored to its natural strength. To do this successfully, we must use a food which is already digested outside of the body, and which will aid the digestiant of other foods that may be taken with it. Such a product is the Shaker Digestive Cordial.

The Shakers have utilized the digestive principles present in plants for the manufacture of this article, and its success has been truly phenomenal. You can try it for the nominal sum of 10 cents, as sample bottles are sold by all druggists at this price.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Herman R. Hintz.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

There is nothing, at a moderate price, which will make so satisfactory a Christmas Present as Books. We are prepared to show you all the latest and best books, as well as the New Holiday Editions. The following are a few of the new things in

BOOKS

A Daughter of the Tenement.
by Edward F. Townsend, author of Chimmie Fadden Sketches; an absorbing story well told of life in the New York tenements. Well illustrated.

Spain and the Spaniards.
By Edmondo de Amicus, Holiday Edition, with forty fine photogravure illustrations and a map 2 vols. cloth, in box, slip covers.

Tales of a Traveler.
By Washington Irving; new holiday edition, artistic design border, well illustrated, 2 vol. extra cloth.

The City of the Sultans; Constantinople, the Sentinal of the Bosphorus.
By Clara Erskine Clement, handsomely illustrated with full page photogravures from original photographs, silk cloth, slip covers.

The Century Book for Young Americans
By E. S. Brooks, an instructive story of our form of government which every American boy and girl ought to know.

The Natural History of Selbourne.
By Gilbert White. Observations on Nature, an introduction by John Burrows, illustrated by Clifton Johnson.

Julian, Scenes in Judea.
By William Ware, red silk cloth

The Courtship of Miles Standish.
A new and beautiful holiday edition of Longfellows famous Pilgrim Poem. Illustrated.

Constantinople.
By F. Marion Crawford, one of the best books now on sale, profusely illustrated by Edwin L. Week, the great artist of oriental subjects.

The Art of Living.
A new book by Robt. Grant, on the practical problem of American life; has over 130 illustrations by C. D. Gibson and others.

Stops of Various Quills.
Poems by W. D. Howells, illustrated by Howard Pyle.

Life in the Tuileries Under the 2nd Empire. By Anna E. Becknell, who resided in the Tuileries for a period of nine years, with one of the court of Napoleon.

Sonya Kovalivsky.
Her recollections of childhood. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood.

McEdinburg.
A delightful southern story by Thomas Nelson Page.

College Girls.
By Alba Carter Goodloe.—Illus.

Side Talks With Girls.
By Ruth Ashmore, a very useful and instructive book for girls.

The Brownies Through the Union.
By Palmer Cox, a new Brownie book.

Two Little Pilgrims Progress.
By Francis Hodgson Burnett.

Our 25 Cent Books,

Are extremely pretty and as there is over 250 subjects to select from you can always find something desirable. The 50 cent cloth bound gilt top books we will sell at 35 cents. These are great Bargains.

Among Children's Books.

The publishers have taken unusual care to produce a line which surpasses all former efforts; prices ranging from five cents up.

LAMPS.

The Special drive on Metal Lamps should sell every one of them quick.

Banquet, Stand, Piano etc.

The Dresden and Wrought Iron Lamps are unusually pretty, with either silk or porcelain globes.

LEATHER GOODS!

Leather Hand Bag, Leather Purses,
Leather Pocket Books.
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Leather Portfolios,
Leatner Letter Racks.
Leather Stamp cases,
Leather Ticket Cases,
Leather Cigar Cases.
Leather Traveling Cases, etc. etc.

JAPANESE NOVELTIES.

Teakwood Stands, Bamboo Screens, Vases, Teapots,
Pin Trays, Tabouretts, etc.

CUT GLASS

In all the new designs and only the Imported Glass. In the imported Jardineres, we have a number of very choice pieces in ware from China, Japan, England, France, Germany, Austria etc. A few very dainty pieces in Coalport, Dresden, Doulton, Rudolstadt, etc.

Games for Children

Including a number of new things which are especially good. **Dolls, Dolls, Dolls,** Dressed Dolls, Indian Dolls, Esquimaux Dolls, Brownie Dolls etc.

Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, Foot Balls, House Balls,

Shoot the Chute The greatest amusement for Young America ever invented. A free shoot for every child.

BAHNEY'S BOOK STORE

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WHOLLY UNWARRANTED.

Mr. Ohliger Attributes to Russell & Co. a Surprised Never Felt.

The statements appearing in the Cleveland Leader this morning attributed to Collector Ohliger, and purporting to express his views concerning the attempt on the part of the government to collect a tax of 10 per cent. upon the notes issued as pay by various firms in 1893, have drawn forth vigorous comment from Russell & Co., of Massillon, whose name is used conspicuously in the article. President McClymonds authorizes publication of the following:

"The collector remarks upon our 'surprise' when confronted by the government's claim of 10 per cent., and seems to believe that we are 'alarmed' by the prospect. It is proper, under the circumstances, for us to say that the only surprise to which we have been subjected is that Mr. Ohliger should come upon us with a claim based upon an opinion given by Attorney General Devens about twenty years ago and subsequently decided adversely by Judge McKennan, of the United States circuit court of Pennsylvania.

"That decision grew out of the issue of Philadelphia & Reading railroad wage certificates, and our notes were so drawn as to possess even greater strength than those of the company named. We were fully conversant with the law under which Mr. Ohliger is operating when our notes were issued and acted knowingly in every step we then took.

"We have not since had occasion to change our minds, and the charge that we entertain the slighest doubt as to the correctness of our position is utterly false. The paper upon which the collector desires to tax us 10 per cent. was all in the form of a promissory note, and none of it went into general circulation. We paid our employes with these notes, and when they passed out of their hands by the ordinary operations of business they were returned to this office and consolidated, a new bankable note being exchanged therefor. Not one of these notes was ever reissued. The interview of the collector reflects seriously upon us and is wholly unwarranted by the facts."

A NOTE FOR $5,000.

It Gives Rise to a Lawsuit—The Maudru Estate Claim.

CANTON, Dec. 20.—Charles W. Strohm is the owner of a promissory note given in the sum of $5,000. This note is secured by a mortgage on a tract of land in Paris township, Tuscarawas county, and was the property of Impertus Martin, maker of the note in question. The latter has since disposed of the property to Rudolph Spoen, who assumed the note, then transferred a part thereof to John Spoen As they have now arranged with James Miller to fell and saw about twenty acres of timber covered by the mortgage, Mr. Strohm claims the value of the tract securing his note will be greatly decreased. He prays, therefore, that the Spoens be perpetually restrained from sawing the timber into lumber or removing it from the premises, and that he be granted judgment in the amount of the claim.

THE MAUDRU ESTATE RECOVERED.

The sum of $797.90 has been paid by the county to the estate of the late treasurer, Jos. Maudru. Suit has been brought by the executor of the late Joseph Maudru's estate to compel the county commissioners to make payment of $915.91, claimed by the executor as having been paid to the county in error by the then treasurer, Joseph Maudru. The question hung in the court a long time and was argued in its many phases. Wednesday the court in part sustained a demurrer of counsel for the plaintiff and in part overruled it. The result of the order of the court is that the refund for percentage on collections made after March 23, 1893, was allowed, which makes the amount $797.90.

In the guardianship of Albert and Verne Rhodes, a petition has been filed to remove the guardian.

A private sale of personal property has been ordered in the Charles Black estate of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Oren H. Loutzenheiser and Mary D. Clay, of Massillon; Thomas Huth and Della Breinsen, of Canton.

BROWNE'S BONDSMEN RESIST.

They Object to Paying the Forfeited Bail.

Carl Browne's bondsmen feel that they cannot be forced to pay the $200, guaranteed for the former's appearance in court, even though the amount has been declared forfeited by the court. They will resist payment at any rate and the matter will likely result in a trial. Though the Browne case has been twice continued the bond, it seems, was but once renewed. The failure on the part of the prosecuting attorney to secure the second renewal has caused Browne's bondsmen to assume their present position.

The prosecuting attorney has explained that as no court was held during the fall term, and the case was not called until the present time, the bond renewal was not necessary. On these grounds he will demand payment.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Joseph T. Hayhurst Elected for the Ensuing Year.

The Stark County Horticultural Society had a fine meeting at the county infirmary this week. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph T. Hayhurst; vice president, Mrs. S. L. Correll; secretary, S. H. Rockhill; treasurer, P. J. Palmer; executive committee, M. Bitzer, J. F. Roth, Watson Wise.

The meetings for the ensuing year, with the exception of April and November, were announced as follows: January, at the residence of Joseph T. Hayhurst, in Plain township; February, at the G. A. R. hall in Massillon; March, city hall, Canton; May, residence of Sam Bachtel, near Jackson township; June, Stark county fair grounds; July, residence of J. W. Teeters, near Alliance; August, residence of Jacob Walker, near Paris; September, Crystal Springs; October, Children's Home at Fairmount; December, county workhouse.

The Independent Company is prepared to get out calendars for 1896 for its patrons. A splendid line of samples to select from and prices very reasonable.

UP TO DATE GOTHAM.

Edith Sessions Tupper's Notes of Metropolitan Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The fascinating Calve, whose hold upon New York has recently been renewed, has a wonderful personality. She is really more beautiful off the stage than on. She speaks very imperfect English, and an interview with her is conducted with considerable difficulty. The diva has no use for bloomers or women suffragists. She is domestic in her tastes, loving her farm life at Aveyron, France, her pets and her books better than anything else, save music. Her manner is charming, her smile dazzling. She affects scarlet and yellow in her house toilets.

I am told that it is the practice of certain fashionable photographers to drum up custom in this alluring way: They engage a handsome young woman, furnish her a coupe and send her to call on prominent clergymen, lawyers, judges and other professional men. She takes a sample photograph framed, which is worth $25. Then she tells them that if they will give the photographer a $15 sitting they will get a fine, big photograph of themselves thrown in. Novel, surely.

I find that the visiting card en regle just now is as thin as the first coating of ice on a village pond. It is so absurd a fashion that most sensible women refuse to accept it and cling to the old style thickness of pasteboard.

There is an absolute rage at present among clubwomen for medals, badges and decorations. The more badges a modern woman can display the more admiration she commands from her sex. Many ladies wear a sash of ribbon, drawn from the right shoulder to the left hip, on which their various decorations are hung, almost like the cordon of European diplomats.

The Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Revolution, the two most exclusive clubs in New York, have the right to wear upon the ribbons of their decorations a golden bar for each lineal ancestor. I am told that the young lady who has the right to the greatest number of golden bars is Miss Fanny Pryor, daughter of Judge Roger Pryor. This young beauty has blood from both sides of her house, the best blood of Virginia too.

I have discovered of late that it is absolutely the proper thing to tell your friends and acquaintances the cost of everything you buy. If you send flowers to a lady every day, you must contrive to let her know how much you pay for each offering. I heard one of the biggest swells in town say to a circle of friends and acquaintances, "These shoes cost $14," deliberately holding up her foot for the others to examine her purchase.

The trappings of fashionable babies grow more and more elegant. The greatest swell I have seen of late was a Seventy-second street baby out in its carriage for an airing. Its pillow was of rose silk, frilled with the costliest laces, and its lap robe was of ermine. It was an ugly little baby, too, not half so pretty as many dirty little wretches I have seen in the tenement district.

The skill and grace with which Mrs. Leslie Carter swings to and fro on the tongue of the bell nightly in "The Heart of Maryland" is due to weeks of laborious practice in the Berkeley gymnasium, where she spent hours upon the trapeze.

A craze for fancy waistcoats has seized the Chollys of the town. A fashionable tailor tells me that the young man of wardrobe who has not at least a half dozen of these fancy waistcoats is not in it. Corduroy is popular; so is leather. Then there are the flashy cross barred things which look, with their lines and checks of green, red and blue, as if they had just been cut from a horse blanket. The white silk waistcoat is the proper thing for evening wear.

I hear that vaudeville drawing room entertainments will be more in vogue than ever this winter. Serio comic singers, skirt dancers, jugglers and artists from the grand opera will help the elegant and wealthy kill time. It is now no uncommon thing for a hostess to provide this sort of amusement for her guests. Men, too, give vaudeville parties at Del's, or in studios, and introduce many clever variety folk to the Four Hundred. Of course none of these artists, as they are pleased to call themselves, ever expects to be treated as a guest. They are there simply to amuse, entertain, get their money and get out.

There is a growing fad for the ugly and grotesque. Hideous idols, images, masks and pottery are taking the place of china, bisque, faience and porcelain in den and drawing room. On the desk of a well known writer I saw the other day a Malay creese, a Pueblo Indian god, a cross eyed Chinese idol, a bronze statuette of Death and a Japanese skeleton! The mantel in the drawing room of one of the best known professional men in town is littered with the rudest and crudest pottery from the far west, old broken jugs from Mexico and Fiji warclubs. In the reception room of one of the most prominent society women in New York are broken and patched plates and bowls of Revolutionary days, and another great swell has the dirty old hat of an Alaskan thug on her drawing room wall among her silver and gold and china.

Peter Conlin, the head of the New York police force, is a quiet, plain, unobtrusive man. He is the brother of the late comedian William J. Florence, and his manner, voice and smile are very like the actor's. He is popularly supposed to be quite under the rule of Roosevelt, the Man Who Grins, but those who know Conlin personally know also that he has a mind of his own. He is not a rich man, though he owns a fine home in Harlem. He has a library of which any bookworm might be proud, a feature being a complete set of histories of the civil war, in which he fought. Conlin is most courteous in his manner to his subordinates, giving orders almost as if asking favors.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

PITH OF THE NEWS

George Morgan of Omaha, who murdered 10-year-old Ida Gaskill last month, was sentenced to hang April 12.

A boat belonging to the British warship Acorn was capsized at Montevideo, Uruguay, and five seamen were drowned.

John Kane, a New York bookkeeper, was murdered by an unknown man and woman, whom he ordered to "move on," and who resisted the command.

Lieutenant P. J. Weirlich of the flagship Philadelphia, will be courtmartialed at the Mare Island navyyard, California today for drunkenness on duty.

Mayor Caldwell of Cincinnati has given orders to the police to arrest every person who violates the ordinance against the smoke nuisance, regardless of individuals.

The senior law class of the Missouri State university has abandoned its plan to have an address by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at its next commencement, because of opposition of the faculty.

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CURES LA GRIPPE.

Cures pains of all kinds. There's nothing "just as good."

Tastes Good. Smells Good.

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If you would have fine flavored cake, use

SOUDERS' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

The Nicest Flavors Under the Sun.

THINKING ABOUT CHRISTMAS GIFTS?

THAT'S what nearly every one is doing just now, and nearly every one is wondering how they will get the greatest amount of satisfaction with the least expenditure of money. A gift that fills the heart of the recipient with joy, and remains a pleasure for a lifetime, surely meets the requirement. To those who are looking for such gifts, here's a suggestion—visit

...Wefler's China Hall

If you do not find what you want, and that is hardly possible, you will at least have the pleasure of inspecting the finest line of wares ever exhibited in this section of the state, and by all odds the greatest stock.

IN CHINA WARE, DINNER SETS, Etc..

We have the very best—for no better wares are made—See the list

Royal Bornn,
Royal Dresden,
Royal Worcester,
Rudolstadt,
Belleek,
Wedgwood,
Carlsbad,
Delft, Haviland, Alcock's, Lanternier and all the rest.

THE LAMPS

Are the finest we have ever shown, and we have for years made a specialty of this line. This year they are of surpassing beauty, and mechanically are perfect. We have them in oxidized silver, brass, iron, porcelain—every style imaginable.

Bric-a-Brac, Jardinieres, Vases, Decorated Chamber Sets, Etc.

The day has gone by when the handsome goods above alluded to could only be purchased by the man with a long purse. Year by year improved methods of manufacture, and the sharp competition between makers, have cut down the price until they are now within the reach of all. The goods are fancy but that cannot be said of the price asked for them at

S. F. Wefler's China Hall, 31 E. Main St. (Second Floor), Massillon, Ohio.

HUMBERGER'S Will Offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS for the Remaining Shopping Days Before Christmas

IN THE

Holiday Department

1000 of Raphael Tuck & Sons' Booklets, Poems and High Art Goods, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday at

50 per cent. Off the List

Please note; these make cheap and beautiful gifts.

100 Kid Body Dolls, shoes and stockings, all sleepers, at 29c; about half price.

CLOAK + DEPARTMENT.

Look at the value we show today—at $2.50, $5.00 and $10.00.

DRESS + GOODS

Black, All Wool Dress Goods, superb quality, $1.00 and $1.25 quality, will be sold at

59c a Yard.

Worth your while to inspect.

Linen Specialties

Antique Tidies, Etc.,

A fine line, just opened.

Handkerchief Department.

Thousands of Doz. at 1c, 2 for 5, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c each, these cannot be matched at the prices.

BLACK SILKS!

Only Until Christmas at these Prices.

Black Silk Alma, our $1.25 quality at..... 87c

Black Duchess, 28 in. wide, $2.00 grade at $1.27

Black Gros Grain, our superb quality, price $2.50, will cut a few patterns at... $1.59

Black Seamen Silk, sold to close trade at $2.00, now $1.29

With the established advance on all Silk goods, this lot is a WONDER.

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3 Floors and Elevator.

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Special Sale

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DOMESTICS

Just to close out the Old Year and to give our patrons a benefit, and the greatest possible amount of Dry Goods for the least money.

Commencing Monday, December 23

and continuing until Jan. 1, '96.

only. this wonderful offer is cheerfully made.

Our entire stock of best Staple and Fancy Calicoes, Indigo, Blue and all, at... 3½c

All our open Stock of Lancaster and Staple Apron Ginghams,..... 3½c

600 yards of good 4-4 Brown Muslin. Fully worth 5 to 6c.. at 3½c

Three Flyers.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1895.

Representative Tayler has been given a place on elections committee No. 2.

Mt. Union college has shaken off the shackles of sex long enough to elect Mrs. Alice Chance, of Canton, a member of the board of trustees.

Judge Wise, of the probate court, deserves commendation for determining to enforce payment of the forfeited bond of Carl Browne, than whom no more pestiferous citizen ever shook the dust of Stark county from his feet. It has been commonly reported that the frequent postponements of his trial were for no other purpose than to permit his escape and the quiet dropping of all proceedings against him. There is, of course, no reason why he should be given the benefit of any exception, or why those who foolishly went on his bond under the impression that it meant nothing, should be permitted to believe that a signature of this kind involves no responsibility.

Mr. Cleveland is unnecessarily disturbed. Those Britishers are not going to ruin us by any means. In the first place we are too big for them financially. They can depress our stocks for a little while, but we have the iron and steel and brain and brawn that these stocks represent, and if a few speculators get pinched it will be hard on those speculators, but our country will go on just the same. But they will not try, seriously, to ruin us. They have too many American heiresses over there, whose value depends upon American business conditions, and they have too much invested here in a genuine way to want to effect our destruction. Britons may not love us, but their self-interest is wrapped up in our material prosperity.

The word "jingo" is not of American origin, as used in this country. The Toledo Blade gives this as its history: "The term was first used in England during the Russia-Turkish war of 1877-78, and applied to that portion of the Tory party which clamored to have the Disraeli ministry commit Great Britain to the active support of the Turks. The name itself originated in a music-hall song, which became very popular, the chorus of which ran thus:

We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, when we do
We've got the men, we've got the ships,
And we've got the money too

"Hence the word 'jingo' passed into current slang, applied to those in favor of a vigorous foreign policy, which itself was named 'jingoism.'"

The Canton News-Democrat intimates very strongly that something is rotten in Denmark. It says:

"The report of the county commissioners that will shortly be given to the public ought to be very complete and [illegible] will cover the business of a Democratic board, [illegible] that these Democratic officials will [illegible] for all their acts to be made public. There has been considerable talk from time to time about the expenditure of the people's money, and it is through this forthcoming report that the people will learn where their money went. The taxpayers have a right and ought to know how every dollar was expended; who got it and what for. The law distinctly calls for a detailed report on the part of the commissioners, and we trust that said officials will give the people such a document."

On general principles what the News-Democrat desires is entirely proper. The people want to know just how their money has been spent. In the meantime, if any paper has information that wrong has been done, let us have specifications rather than glittering generalities.

The unrest in which the coal business has been involved for several years shows no signs of abatement. Indeed, the situation gives every promise of producing an abundant crop of state and district issues, which may or may not yield to treatment. Bad feeling seems to prevail on both sides, and the day following the festival when peace on earth and good will towards men are supposed to prevail, has been selected for the assembling of a convention in which grievances of many sorts will be aired and emphasized. The apparent impossibility of effecting a permanent peace or establishing a basis for annual agreements calls again to mind the sliding scale system that works so satisfactorily in Wales. For a long time the miners and operators in that country have succeeded in working together in harmony under this system, and THE INDEPENDENT proposes very soon to publish a more exhaustive account of its operations than it has hitherto done. Certainly there must be sufficient forbearance and far sightedness among miners and operators to perceive the importance of establishing a broad and permanent scale foundation.

OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH.

"We commend," says the New York Sun, "to Lord Salisbury's attention, as well as to that of certain half-hearted persons, calling themselves Americans, on this side of the water, some significant facts, pertinent to the present situation of affairs, which were laid before the British Association for the Advancement of Science by a distinguished British statistician, Mr. Mulhall, as long ago as 1888.

"Mr. Mulhall compared the physical energy, reckoned on the basis of man power, horse power and steam power, of the principal nations; and the result of his comparisons was disastrous to British pride. It showed that by far the most powerful of all nations, both in the aggregate and in each particular, was the United States of America. The working power of this Union of free states was shown to be equal to that of the two greatest empires of Europe, Great Britain and Germany combined!

"Europe needed an object lesson and is getting one. Lord Salisbury is a member of the British Association. He cannot possibly be ignorant of these primary facts of political science."

PRETTY POOR BUSINESS.

The Cleveland Leader indulges in vigorous comment upon the policy of the federal government in endeavoring to collect a 10 per cent. tax on the notes issued by manufacturers in the trying times of 1893. To the Leader the whole business looks like cheese-paring and penny-pinching. "It is of a piece," it says, "with the holding back of payments to collectors, the work of the spies who have been seeking every possible ground of complaint against letter carriers where postmasters have asked for more help, and the trumping up of charges against pensioners as an excuse for withholding their little stipends. It all seems to be part and parcel of the desperate scheming of the administration to find grounds for opposing an increase of the tariff and for maintaining the pretense of sufficient revenues under the Wilson-Gorman law. That makes the crusade as mean as it is vexatious.

"Let the honest men who tried to keep their mills running and their work-people from want in the dark days of Democratic panic go in peace, even if they did unintentionally overstep the letter of the national banking act. There are plenty of better ways to increase the revenues of the federal government and make its authority respected."

RECALL MR. BAYARD.

One of the press dispatches from London says:

"Needless to say, the dominant idea here is that patriotism is a purely British product, unknown in the United States, where political corruption is universal and rampant, and where no public man is ever swayed by anything but sordid self-interest."

How could it be otherwise when the American Ambassador is permitted to say without protest, in a public speech:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled 'protection,' which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of national representation, blunt public conscience, create false standards in the popular mind, to familiarize it with reliance upon state aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics, and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble, than any other single cause."

In the present condition of affairs, the continued presence of Mr. Bayard at London is not only an insult but an injury to the American people.

Let us instruct England that our patriotism has the ring of the true metal.

Let Bayard be recalled.

THE AMERICAN POLICY.

In his stirring note to Ambassador Bayard, Secretary Olney explains in a conclusive manner the reasons why we Americans believe in the Monroe doctrine, as an essential to our national preservation, and it is important to a correct understanding of the situation, that his views be disseminated throughout the land, especially among those rendered indifferent to danger by long continued peace. All the advantages of our present superiority are imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into provinces of their own.

Once admit this principle and a struggle for the acquisition of territory would follow, such as we now see going on in Africa. The disastrous consequence of such a contest to the United States is obvious. Our real rivals in peace as well as our enemies in war would be found at our doors. We, too, must then be armed to the teeth, and convert the flower of our male population into soldiers.

The professions of friendliness on the part of the European powers—of their good will toward us—of their disposition to dwell with us in peace and harmony, do not allay our suspicions. We have learned in the school of experience what Europe would like to do with America.

We will not forget that in the hour of national distress European powers, once friendly, may take advantage of our condition to advance their own interests. We learned to appreciate this danger during our civil war, when France seized upon the opportunity to set up a monarchy in the adjoining state of Mexico. Given South American possessions to work from and to benefit, at that time, the temptation to destroy our great republic by furthering its dismemberment might have been irresistible. From that grave peril in the past our country has been saved, and may be saved again in the future, through the operation of the sure but silent force of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe.

This is the ground upon which we uphold that doctrine, and it is worth while to think over these briefly stated facts in all their bearings and in the light of history. Let it not be forgotten, either, that in his note of November 26, Lord Salisbury himself wrote: "President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date."

SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT.

The advice of the New York Sun to the people of the United States should command a thoughful reading. It declares that "any American citizen, whether inside or outside of congress, who hesitates at this conjuncture to uphold the President of the United States, should be branded as an alien or a traitor. The game of politics is out of place today. There is no room for any but patriots from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida.

"There can be no halting and no shuffling at this time. There are crises when lukewarmness is betrayal. By an outburst of approval, which for unanimity is without a parallel in our history, the people of the United States have signified their determination to back their President in the Venezuela business.

"No politician and no financier should imagine that he can hoodwink any one as to the character of the motives that may impel him to try to trammel or thwart the President when he gives utterance to the noblest traditions and the highest obligations of a mighty commonwealth. The advocates of peace at any price might as well butt their heads against a rock, as seek to divorce the nation from a programme which vindicates its majesty and honor and proclaims its duty and its destiny. He who would have us halt or swerve in the upward path on which we have now entered, is guilty of egregious folly as well as of a mean disloyalty. In the world's history there was never a conjuncture at which an unflinching readiness for war offered a more certain guarantee of peace. But for the almost incredible ignorance regarding the feelings and convictions of genuine Americans, in which the people and statesmen of Great Britain have been content to dwell, an ignorance which we have been wont to look upon as ludicrous, but which must now be termed deplorable, Lord Salisbury would never have rejected President Cleveland's well grounded request for a reference of the Venezuela boundary to arbitration. He would have remembered that a similar boundary controversy, that relating to the island of St. Juan, was submitted by England to arbitrators. He would have recalled the still more pertinent fact that one of his predecessors in the Foreign Office, Lord Granville, agreed in June, 1885, that this very Venezuela question should be settled by an impartial tribunal.

"Already there are signs in England that the tide is turning in the direction of common sense, and of a decent recognition of the fact that, if the claims of British Guiana are just, they can have nothing to fear from an impartial tribunal. The London Chronicle, which has kept its head, while its contemporaries have shown as much fury and bewilderment as if a sheep had bitten them, has twice within a week declared that 'the American suggestion of a reference to umpires is not unreasonable,' and regards it as of 'vital consequence' to all concerned that 'the controversy shall as far as possible further rather than retard the principle of international arbitration.' As the days pass and forethought spreads a larger and larger number of sober-minded Englishmen are likely to agree with Prof. Goldwin Smith, who, without attempting, any more than Mr. Cleveland has done, to prejudge the merits of the Venezuelan question, recognizes that all boundary controversies, instead of being unadapted, are pre eminently suited for arbitration.

"Alike for those who desire peace and for those who fear not war, there is one duty and one watchword: Sustain the President"

A SINGULAR SONG.

A reader of THE INDEPENDENT furnishes the following *double entendre*, which was originally published in a Philadelphia newspaper over one hundred years ago. The war talk of the current week makes it especially interesting. It may be read in three different ways: First, let the whole be read in the order in which it is written; second, read the lines downward on the left of each comma in every line; third, in the same manner on the right of each comma. In the first reading the Revolutionary cause is condemned, and by the others it is encouraged and lauded:

Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds, the din of war's alarms
O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us all to arms;
Who for King George doth stand, their honors soon shall shine;
Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress join.
The acts of Parliament, in them I much delight
I hate their cursed intent, who for the Congress fight.
The Tories of the day, they are my daily toast,
They soon will sneak away, who Independence boast:
Who non resistance hold, they have my hand and heart,
May they for slaves be sold, who act a Whiggish part;
On Mansfield, North and Bute, may daily bless us pour.
Confusion and dispute, on Congress evermore;
To North and British Lord may honors still be done.
I wish a block or cord, to General Washington.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THEY WERE SURPRISED

Prize Fighters Leave Town in Handcuffs.

SHERIFF BUTLER'S PLANS.

The Spectators at the Recent Mill Sore in Spirit Over the Possibility of Arrest and the Certainty of Being Summoned to Carro Iton as Witnesses.

Mickey Burns, Dick Aston, and Ellsworth Gurts, linked together with handcuffs, set out for the Carroll county jail, on Saturday night, under the escort of Sheriff Butler, the sixfooter who is making life very distressing to those who attended the Sherrodsville prize fight. The announcement of his presence, his arrests and his future intentions in Saturday's INDEPENDENT, created something of a panic among those who had gone to the ring side, with every feeling of assurance that they would be undisturbed. Even if they escape arrest, they face the unpleasant certainty of being summoned as witnesses when the prisoners are tried.

An important question in connection with the Aston-Burns affair at Sherrodsville, to be decided by the court of common pleas in Carroll county is, was the mill a prize fight or glove contest? The state laws apply rather strangely to the respective offenses. For prize fighting the principals and assistants aloue are subject to arrest, while at an illegal glove contest or boxing exhibition the principals, assistants and the spectators are liable. The Aston-Burns fight may be declared a contest but this is hardly possible. The fight was to a finish and at a contest it is the duty of the referee to give his decision just before either contestant is worsted, or as soon as he can determine which is the more scientific. An attempt was made to present the recent Carney-Miller fight as a contest but fearing arrest a number of spectators testified the tickets had been sold to them on representations that the "go" was to be a prize fight and to a finish. The contestants were therefore indicted for prize fighting The revised statutes of Ohio provide againsts contests and prize fights in the following sections:

Section 6888—Whoever engages as principal in any prize fight shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than ten years nor less than one year.

Section 6889—Whoever aids, assists or attends any prize fight as boxer, trainer, second, assistant or reporter, shall be fined not more than $500 nor less than $50, and imprisoned not more than three months nor less than ten days.

Section 6890. [Public boxing exhibitions declared unlawful; athletic clubs.] Any two persons who agree and wilfully fight or box at fisticuffs or engage in any kind of public sparring or boxing exhibitions without gloves or with gloves of any kind; and whoever aids, assists or attends any such boxing exhibitions or glove fight, and any owner or lessee of any grounds. lots, buildings, hall or structure of any kind, permitting the same to be used for such exhibition or purpose, shall be deemed guilty of an affray, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $250, or imprisoned not more than three months, or both; providing that nothing in the foregoing shall apply to any public gymnasium or athletic club, or any of the exercises therein, if written permission for the specific purpose shall first have been obtained from the sheriff of the county, or, if the exercises are had within the limits of a municipal corporation, of the mayor of such corporation.

MR. WILSON RESIGNS.

Important Change in the W. & L. E. Staff.

Chief Engineer Wilson, of the Wheeling, has tendered his resignation to take effect January 1, and will accept a similar position on the C., H. & D. The announcement will be read with regret by every railroader here and by a large circle of friends, as the change will necessitate his removing to Cincinnati. Few men have a higher standing in railroad circles or had more admiring friends. He was born in 1855 in Cecil county, Md.; entered railway service in 1869; principal assistant engineer on construction Wheeling & Lake Erie, 1882 to 1885; chief engineer Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad and Cleveland & Marietta railroad since 1885; chief engineer Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. In March, 1895, he was appointed chief engineer and general superintendent of the Wheeling, but a few months ago he was relieved of the duties of general superintendent owing to the increase of the business of the company.

PUBLIC POLICE ALARM.

Farmers' Telephone Company Responds to a Public Need.

The Farmers' Telephone Company has placed at the intersection of Main and Erie streets an electric gong for use as a police alarm. Subscribers wanting the services of an officer at any time, are requested to call the exchange, and notify the operator to have an officer sent to that locality, and the request will be promptly complied with. By the use of this alarm the company has virtually strengthened the police force one man, for, while heretofore it has been necessary to keep one officer constantly at the mayor's office, he can now be placed on the street. Being able to hear this gong several squares in all directions, an alarm turned in from any part of the city will call an officer immediately to the nearest telephone, where he can be communicated with. The Farmers' Telephone Company is quick to perceive the wants of its patrons, and is to be commended for the alacrity with which it responds.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it? Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

BLESSING THE BELLS.

A Solemn and Interesting Service at St. Joseph's Church.

Monseigneur Boff, of Cleveland, assisted by a number of the clergy, yesterday afternoon consecrated the three great bells which are to ring out in the dawn of Christmas morning from the steeple of St. Joseph's church. The ceremony being one of great solemnity and interest, a large crowd of parishioners and strangers had filled the church long before the hour announced for the beginning of the service. The chancel had been made beautiful with palms and potted plants, the three bells standing at the right, their frames decked with lace and white ribbon. As the organ pealed forth, a long line of acolytes advanced from the vestry, followed by the clergy among whom the figure of Monseigneur Boff could at once be distinguished. In a lengthy address the venerable priest told of the use and meaning of bells in the church, and explained the rite of their consecration.

The bells, he said, represented the voice of God, and therefore being the work of the hand of man must be consecrated to His use. He beautifully described the meaning of the Angelus—ringing out in the early morning when man awakes to find that the hours of darkness is over, and that the voice of the creator is calling him forth to worship; at noon, when he pauses to rest for awhile from his labor, and at night, when his toil being over he is again reminded of the source of all his blessings.

The ceremony of consecration followed. The bells were washed with water on the outside and annointed on the inside with oil; the first signifying purification, and the latter the giving of certain spiritual attributes. When the ceremony was over the bells were rung, the bell of the old church standing in the vestibule giving an answering welcoming peal.

The ceremony of the afternoon was conducted by the Right Rev. Monseigneur Boff, of Cleveland, assisted by Father Arnold, of Canton, as deacon, and Father Ankley, of Wooster, as subdeacon. In the sanituary were Fathers Kuhn, of St. Mary's, Miller, of Navarre, Boeskin, of West Brookfield, and the rector, Father Mahon. The bells were presented to the church by Messrs. A. Hammersmith and John Fierstus, both honored members of the church.

A MURDEROUS ASUAULT.

Singular Affair Reported from Below Zoar.

Two masked men entered the home of the Ziegler family, who reside one and a half miles below Zoar, just across from the Zoar gravel pit, last Friday evening. They opened up a murderous fire on the defenseless family, who consist of Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler, two adopted children and an aged father. One shot took effect in Mr. Ziegler's temple, making a downward course and lodging in his jaw. His wife was shot in the abdomen, the ball lodging in the thigh. After firing several more shots from their murderous 38-calibre revolvers the desperadoes departed, presumably toward Canal Dover.

Perry Grange Election.

At a regular meeting of Perry Grange held Saturday, December 21, the following officers were elected for the year 1896: M., Mrs. A. Smith; O., Adam Deitz; L., R. Reinoehl; S., J. J. Wefler; A. S., H. Everhart; C., C. Smith; treasurer, B. Doll; secretary, Mrs. S. O. Eggert; G. K., J. Custer; P., Mrs. A. Dietz; F., Mrs. A. Alden; C., Mrs Hammond; L. A. S., Mrs. J. Hartzell; executive committee, S. B. Stern, C. Smith, Adam Deitz; recording secretary, J. J. Wefler. The above officers will be installed on Saturday, January 4, 1896.

Wholesale Robbery at Wilmot.

WILMOT, Dec. 23.—The band of professional crooks which has been operating in this vicinity for several months, paid this village a visit Saturday night. The large general store of the Wilmot Supply Co., was entered and articles to the value of $125 were stolen. The tills at the creamery and Putman's flouring mill were also robbed, $2 being secured at the first named place and fifteen cents at the last. The school house was also visited but nothing was taken.

A Welcome Usher of '96.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Sweden and Bohemian.

A Most Remarkable Remedy.

A German chemist has discovered a remedy which has effected miraculous cures in cases of Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lameness, Bruises Sprains, Swellings, Chiblains and Lumbago and all severe acute pains with one or two applications and hundreds are cured daily. It acts equally promptly on horses. This wonderful remedy is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil. In 25 and 50 cts. bottles. No risk in buying it as money is refunded when it proves the contrary. Do not fail to try it.

Rupture or Hernia

cured without cutting. Send 10 cents for large book, testimonials and references. Address, World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take De Witt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills, Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Have you used THE BEST? NICOTINE the active principle, NEUTRALIZED

MAIL POUCH

It will delight YOU as a chew or a smoke

ANTI-NERVOUS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

BOTH SIDES SCORE.

Judge McCarty on the Pocock Temporary Injunction.

PLAINTIFFS' RIGHTS LAID DOWN

The Defendants to be Compensated for the Privilege Thus Accorded—Mrs. George Now Wants $50,000—The Richeimer Damage Case—Other Court Items.

CANTON, Dec. 23.—Judge McCarty handed down his decision, this morning, on the motion made by the attorneys for the defense in the case of Anthony Howells, W. K. L. Warwick, John Albright and E. J. Evans against J. F. and H. F. Pocock and William Penman. The case is the result of a controversy which arose over disputed ownership of various coal leases. The motion was made to effect a dissolution of a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from destroying books, manipulating leases, removing pillars from the Elm Run mines and from refusing the plaintiffs access to the mines to survey. With one exception the injunction was dissolved. The plaintiffs were simply granted permission to inspect and survey the said mines providing they do not hinder work at the mines and pay for the privilege.

In handing down his decision Judge McCarty said: "They (the plaintiffs) ought not to interfere with the proper management of the mine. They ought to make surveys at a time not to interfere with working the mine but the injunction should be modified to permit the plaintiffs to go into the mines upon giving reasonable notice to the defendants. The defendants should furnish guides lights and transportation as provided in the statutes, but they should be compensated as the statutes provide. The plaintiffs at all reasonable times should be permitted to inspect and survey the mines, and in all other respects the injunction should be set aside and it shall be so ordered."

The annual holiday grist of marriages has already commenced. Among the ones made happy today were two brothers from the east end of the county. They were Harry and Peter Pariso. Harry is 60 years old and Peter 64. Harry will lead to the altar Mary Yoder, aged 28, of Robertsville, while Peter will take as comforter for his declining years Anna Schramm, aged 39, of Maximo. The men are both widowers and the women were both divorced here last week.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Emanuel R. Hobbs and Cora M. Nauman, of Wilmot, and John H. Fry and Lena M. Herman, of Canton.

Jasper N. Gibbons, of Alliance, has assigned to John Myers. The assets are estimated at $2,500 and liabilities at $3,000.

Jacob Mentzer has been appointed guardian of Jacob Nair, of Navarre.

In the case af A. J. Richeimer against the C., L. & W. railway company a motion to strike out certain parts of the petition was sustained.

The residence of H. D. M. Crea, in North Market street, was burglarized last night during the absence of the family. Solid silverware of considerable value was stolen. The police have no clew as yet.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS

A PUBLIC SALE.

EAST GREENVILLE, Dec. 21—The estate of the late William Norman which is composed of property in this village and North Lawrence and the household effects were sold today by the administrator, John L. Walters. Mr. Norman was a widower and was killed in a mine accident a short time ago.

MR. MORGAN AND THE HORSE.

WEST LEBANON, Dec. 23.—Obediah Morgan was kicked in the stomach by a horse which he was leading this morning, and although he was unconscious for a time, was not seriously injured.

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA.

RICHVILLE, Dec. 23. — Mrs. Eliza Gormley, wife of Andrew Gormley, died of diphtheria at her Richville home last Saturday. The body was buried yesterday morning. Her husband is affected with the same disease, as are children in the homes of R. Leifer and Mr. Custer.

THE NORMAN PROPERTY SOLD.

EAST GREENVILLE, Dec. 24.—Benj. Edwards purchased the Norman property at this place which was sold at public sale Saturday for $775.

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if instructions (which are simple) are carried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases, and always with like results. It never fails. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

The wife of Mr. D. Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents a bottle by the Saltsman Drug Co.

De Witt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

CUT OUT OF THE WORLD.

How Fear of Smallpox Scares Massillon's Neighbors.

The people living on the line of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway south of Uhrichsville, are so thoroughly frightened by the thought of the spread of smallpox from Wheeling, and have so effectually prevented people from boarding on leaving C. L. & W. trains, that the passenger service has been almost entirely discontinued south of Uhrichsville. Trains 7 and 8 run to Barton. At Uhrichsville the passenger coaches of most trains are side-tracked and only the engine and mail car continues the run to Bridgeport. The villages intervening are cut off from the outside world.

There are but two or three cases in Bridgeport and about 61 in Wheeling, Martins Ferry and Etnaville. The greatest care is being taken by the officials there and there is but little danger of the disease spreading further. Since September there have been less than 10 deaths and many cases have been cured. Both Wheeling and Bridgeport are under quarantine and no person is permitted to cross the river. One family in Uhrichsville has been quarantined but no smallpox has developed there.

OHIO MINERS' CONVENTION.

Prices for 1896 Are Involved and the Meeting Important.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 23.—President Ratchford and Secretary Pearce have issued the following call:

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 19.—To the members of District No. 6, U. M. W. of A., greeting. Gentlemen:—You are hereby notified that a special district convention will be held in Wirthweim hall, Columbus, at 10 a. m., December 26. You are invited to send delegates, as this convention will be of vast importance to the miners of Ohio. The object of this convention is chiefly to meet the operators in joint convention to settle prices from January, 1896. Delegates will please come prepared to take action on the following questions:

First—What shall the price for mining be in the Hocking district?

Second—Shall there be any differential between the low coal and high coal districts of the state of Ohio?

Third—As the company stores and stores in whose interest deductions from miners are made will be one of the questions to come up for consideration, delegates will come prepared to take action on the same.

Locals in arrears will be entitled to representation by sending the delegates two months' dues to district and national.

M. D. RATCHFORD, President
W. C. PEARCE, Secretary.

A Battle Scarred Veteran.

Nearly every one in Medina Co., O., knows Stephen Rolph, of River Styx, the one legged veteran, who lost his leg at Winchester, Va., March 23rd, '62. In all probability the exposure and privations of army service, the effects of which are felt as they grow older, were the cause of the serious nervous prostration and sleeplessness of which Comrade Rolph complained. He said:

"People hereabout know me pretty well, but you can tell others that I was down for about six months with nervous prostration and sleeplessness for which I tried various doctors and medicines, but Dr Wheeler's nerve vitalizer has done me more good than all the doctoring I had done. The first bottle gave me such great relief that I have used several and feel almost restored to my former good health."

Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer can be relied upon by any who are suffering from nervous troubles, sleeplessness, etc. If all tired out and run down you need a reliable nerve and system tonic and health restorer as this remedy is. Sold in Massillon by the Saltsman Drug Co., Z. T. Baltzly, F. E. Seaman and by all dealers everywhere.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds and burns without the slightest pain. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Thomas Shorb, of Cleveland, is visiting Mrs. C. Siebold.

Mr. Edward Hammer has accepted a position with W. D. Benedict, Louis Fritz resigning.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wetzel, of Lorain, are the guests of Mr. Wetzel's parents in this city.

The rolling mill closed down on Saturday for repairs. Work will be resumed in a week or ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beard, of Marion, are spending several days with Massillon friends and relatives.

Miss Grace Hinderer, who for some time past has been a resident of Dayton, has returned to her home in this city.

Joseph Graybill is occupying the yardmaster's chair of the C., L. & W. station while H. T. Hall takes a much needed rest for a week or two.

A large and painful contusion on Louis Shaidnagle's left cheek forcibly reminds him of a Sunday evening encounter with a Summit street telephone post.

The Sans Souci and Junior Assembly dancing club will hold their holiday dance in Wernet's hall on December 30. The Canton orchestral club will furnish the music.—Canton Repository.

The friends of Adam Beard, in this city, will be pleased to learn that Mr. Beard who is now an inmate of Toledo hospital for insane, is rapidly recovering and by spring will be a sane man.

The Hon. DeWitt Cunningham succeeded in devouring one five cent pie, Monday night, in twenty seconds. Mr. Cunningham is apparently none the worse for the operation and is prepared to retain the championship against all comers.

The Armory now being converted into a ground floor theater as well, will be opened January 9th and 10th. "Passion's Slave" will be the attraction, and it will be given by home talent, organized and managed by that talented young woman, Mrs. D. S. Gardner.

The Rev. Asahel A. Bresee, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Dunn at Edgwater, and preached Sunday morning in St. Timothy's church. Mr. Bresee was summoned to Ohio to attend the funeral of a former parishioner at Wooster.

Mr. H. D. Abbott, of Cleveland, has returned to Massillon, from his stay in Canton, in the interest of the Red Cross Beneficial order. His work in Massillon has greatly pleased the heads of the order. He will remain in this town until the close of the year. He has made many friends here who are pleased to see him return.

The series of sermons being presented at the First M. E. church to the young men on Ingersollism will be concluded next Sunday night. Watch night services will be held, as usual, and a protracted meeting will begin with the week of prayer to continue for a number of weeks.

It comes from competent authority that the Massillon post-office fight is now assuming great proportions at the capital. Charges and countercharges are said to have been laid before Senator Brice and one of the liveliest little rows he has had to settle for some time is occupying his attention.

Charles Pider, who resides at 20 Brown street, was seriously injured at Russell & Co.'s works, Saturday afternoon. A heavy chain, which was attached somehow above his head, broke and fell, striking him upon the head and face, inflicting an ugly scalp wound and breaking the bridge of his nose. Dr. Hardy dressed his injuries.

Late Saturday afternoon Anna E. George sued George D. Saxton for damages, in the sum of $50,000. Nat C. McLean and Sterling & Werntz are her attorneys. She claims the defendant on or about Sept. 30, 1892, requested her to marry him and she consented. About a year later she requested the defendant to marry her and he refused to fulfill his promise. She therefore brought suit for a breach of that promise.

Frank Grosswiller, a lad 16 years of age, was arrested by Marshal Markel on Monday, charged with having stolen $12.60 in money and a gold watch from his former employer, a Mr Miller, of Columbus. On November 16 Marshal Markel received a notice from Columbus requesting him to be on the lookout for this boy. He appeared in town yesterday and was promptly arrested at his home, in East Main street. Upon being apprised of Grosswiller's arrest, Mr. Miller decided that he would not prosecute, and the boy was discharged.

Dr. C. M. Thurston, of the Cleveland Medical College, who came to Massillon at the instance of Dr. F. G. Jones, to hold another autopsy over the remains of Edith Uncle, says that it will require nearly a week for him to complete his investigation. A microscopic examination must be made and can not be proceeded with hastily. "I can say," said Dr. Thurston, "that the brain was very carefully dissected, and I discovered no evidence of any lesion in that organ. There were ample evidences that death was caused by peritonitis."

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stansbury extend their thanks to their neighbors and friends for their kindness during the death of their daughter, Mrs. Minne Stansbury Warner. Mrs. Warner's death was a terrible shock to her friends who extended their sympathy and respect both at her house in Cleveland and Massillon. Her friends, Miss Duffner, Miss Mapes, Messrs. Haycox, Andrige and Mossett, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Kline and Mr. Taggart, of Akron, attended the funeral. The gentlemen, assisted by Mr. J. C. Lowe, acted as pallbearers.

A delightful surprise was planned and executed by members of the Church of Christ, last evening. The occasion was the twelfth anniversary of the marriage of the pastor and wife, the Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Wise. About 8 o'clock the door bell rang, and at the opening of the door about one hundred or more of the members and friends of the church filed in, extending congratulations and bearing with them very substantial tokens of their good wishes. The evening was very pleasantly spent with games and social intercourse. Before separating the pastor made a short speech, expressing in behalf of himself and wife, hearty appreciation of the expressions of good will on the part of the parishioners and friends. "Blest be the Tie," was then sung, and after a brief prayer the company dispersed. The occasion was one long to be remembered.

A MUCH BETTER TONE.

Speculative Values Rise in London and New York.

IRELAND IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

George Francis Train Sends a Characteristic Dispatch to the President—Inventor Edison Laughed at in London—Securities Advance All Around.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The evening papers agree that the Christmas holidays will give time for calmer feeling and that the war talk will subside. American politics, especially with reference to finances, will be discussed. Edison's reported interview suggesting new methods in campaigning is being laughed at. The St. James Gazette calls Mr. Redmond a traitor and libeller when he says that Ireland would fight against England in the event of war.

American railroads advanced ¼ to 1½ all round. But little business was done.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—[By Associated Press]—The stock market opened firm and higher on moderate dealings. London cables reported speculation irregular. The advances here are from 1 to 1¾ per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—[By Associated Press]—George Francis Train today sent a message to President Cleveland saying: "I have elected you twice by psychism. I will do it again if you will issue no more bonds and throw the responsibility of crisis on congress."

M'GIVERN STILL ON TRIAL.

Great Interest Manifested in the Cruelty Case.

The case of Ohio vs. Robert McGivern continues to attract great attention. Owing to the crush that threatened to burst his own court room, Mr. Justice Folger resumed the bench Tuesday morning in the mayor's court room. The only witnesses examined on Monday were Dr Kirkland and D. M. Merrell. Dr. Kirkland outlined the general condition of Edith Uncle when he left the case, and before she was put in charge of Dr. F. G. Jones and Nurse McGivern, who is charged with cruelty Her weak and emaciated state was dwelt upon.

Mr. Merrell proved a very strong witness for the state. He detailed McGivern's acts, which he witnessed one night, telling the same story as that heretofore published, except as to details which could not be set forth with propriety, Mr. Merrell was unshaken on cross examination.

Coroner McQuate, for the state, was the first witness examined today. He told substantially the same version of the affair as has hitherto appeared in these columns. When asked why he referred the arrest of Robert McGivern to the Humane Society, a private corporation, instead of taking action in the matter himself, Dr. McQuate stated that in his opinion it came directly under the jurisdiction of that organization. He said however, that if this association had not caused McGivern's arrest he would have begun proceedings.

Mrs. Chris Howald, a witness for the defense, was next examined. She said that she had never seen McGiven treat Miss Uncle cruelly.

Mrs. Turin Getz for the defense was next called and is still on the stand as this paper goes to press.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS

Still in Jail at Carrollton—The Sheriff's Future Plans.

Ellsworth Girts, of East Greenvillee, and Kimball Garing, of this city, accused of being second to Aston and time keeper, respectively, were given a preliminary hearing before Justice Handly, at Carrollton, at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. G. B. Eggert, of this city, defended the men, and through his efforts both were discharged. The evidence submitted was very weak. Both men, upon being discharged, were immediately subpœnaed as witnesses in the trial of the principals.

Girts and Garing gave bond for $500 each for their appearance as witnesses, G. B. Eggert's name being attached to the bond. Burns and Aston are still in jail. Direful rumors reach town from Carrollton concerning the future movements of the sheriff. Judge Taylor is said to have laid down the law to that official and to the prosecuting attorney in stiff terms. It is believed, however, that the ends of justice will have been reached by the punishment of the principals, and that no serious attempt will be made to involve spectators. If the latter are disturbed they will resist on the ground that they were invited to witness a glove contest given under the auspices of an organized club and on the representation that consent of the mayor had been obtained as the law directs. There is no real credence placed in the story that every visitor will be served with a warrant.

"The Common People."

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do not care to argue about their ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them. The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me," is the best argument in favor of this medicine, and this is what many thousands voluntarily say.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

AGAIN A DIFFERENTIAL

Mr. Ratchford Thinks One Necessary.

HIS FIGURE IS TEN CENTS.

The State President of the Ohio Miners Recommends a Combination Between Massillon and Jackson Districts—His Advice to the Miners of this Valley.

As those who have read the call for the convention of Ohio miners, to be held in Columbus this month, can easily see, the old issue of differentials between the low and high coal districts of Ohio, is to be raised. M. D. Ratchford, president of the Ohio organization, has come home for the holidays, and has a number of important views on this and other matters.

"And let me tell you the first thing," said he, "that if the Massillon miners desire to work for their own prosperity, they will embrace the opportunity we now give them to do so. The Massillon miners withdrew from the state organization sometime ago. To what extent they have profited themselves they each one know. Their particular grievance has been the loss of their old differential against Hocking Valley. Now we propose to discuss the re-imposition of that differential, and we hold out the olive branch. Let them appoint delegates to our convention and work with us for their own and the common good. If they fail us now, I hardly see how they can hope to secure the object they cherish so fondly.

"Personally I shall advise our people to make a scale allowing 10 cents over the state price to Massillon and Jackson districts. Massillon operators based their principal argument for the abolition of the old differential on the ground that their principal competitors in Jackson county paid only the state scale. If we group Jackson and Massillon together there can be no legitimate ground for complaint. These are low coal fields, whose product commands a price that justifies a rate 10 cents higher than that paid elsewhere, and I believe that if we are entitled to it, we ought to make a demand for it.

"The company store in Ohio, in my opinion, is doomed. Our next price scale will be a cash scale, and that fact is understood, I believe, by the company store operators. This is only just to operators like those of Massillon, who pay cash. We will never again go to work pending a settlement with the operators on faith that such settlement shall be retroactive The operators broke faith with us this fall, in this respect, and I, for one, shall insist upon an absolute suspension until a definite agreement is signed and sealed Our miners are reasonable, and willing to share misfortune with the operators, but we don't propose to take all the trouble, when our condition ranges from bad to very bad at best Coal is now being sold at the same price as when the scale was 70 cents a ton, while the digger now gets 55 cents. We are weary of this state of affairs and propose to change it. If the operators will not meet us, then I see certain trouble from January 1st until an agreement is reached."

"Poor Maria," said Sophia,
"She's as sick as she can be.
In her coffin, much I'm fearing,
We shall soon Maria see."
"Sad dilemma," answered Emma,
"Yet can I a cure suggest
For your friend so sore oppressed.
Dr Pierce, of Buffalo,
For relief of woman's woe,
'Favorite Prescription' makes.
She who this with promptness takes'
Soon gets rid of pains and aches.
Rid her take it and assure her
That it will most surely cure her."

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

Dear Sir—Mine is a case of eleven years' standing, which baffled the skill of the best medical aid procurable. I obtained no good effect until I began the use of the Favorite Prescription, which lifted the burden which was seeking my life

My gratitude I owe to the Prescription.

I hope that all suffering humanity (as in my case) may profit by the result of my experience

EVOLINE NEIL,
Nye, Putman Co., W. Va.

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggarvates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, making expectoration easy, reduces the soreness and inflammation. Every one likes it. Z. T. Baltzly and G B. Fulton.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Major C. T. Picton is manager of the State Hotel, at Dennison, Tex., which the traveling men say is one of the best hotels in that section. In speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Major Picton says: "I have used it myself and in my family for several years, and take pleasure in saying that I consider it an infallible cure for diarrhoea and dysentery. I always recommend it, and have frequently administered it to my guests in the hotel, and in every case it has proven itself worthy of unqualified endorsement." For sale by the Saltsman Drug Company.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Independent Company is prepared to get out calendars for 1896 for its patrons. A splendid line of samples to select from and prices very reasonable.

SUED FOR $10,000.

Heirs of A. H. Douds Ask for Heavy Damages.

CANTON, Dec. 24.—Judson A. Wann, as administrator of Alvin H. Douds, deceased, has sued the Cleveland Terminal and Valley railway company for damages in the sum of $10,000. Alvin Douds was struck and killed by a valley train at Mineral Point. It is claimed that he exercised proper care while driving, but the company neglected to place lights at the intersection of the railway and High streets, where Mr Douds was killed, to warn him or others of the location of the tracks. Other negligence is als charged.

AN EMERGENCY BILL.

Mr. Dingley Says it is Not a Tariff Review.

A PROTECTIVE LINE FOLLOWED.

Strong Efforts Being Made to Secure an Increase in the Duties on Agricultural Products—Work in the Senate—Nominations by the President.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Much pressure is being brought to bear on Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, by members and business men, to persuade him to broaden the scope of the tariff increases in the proposed new bill, but the answer is given that this is not a tariff review but merely an emergency bill to provide revenue. There is a strong movement, however, to raise the tariff on agricultural products to the same basis as that of wool. A separation of bond and tariff bills will enable the silver Republicans to vote against the bond bill without affecting the tariff bill.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Hawley in presenting a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to state military organizations in exchance for old guns said, in order to prevent adding to the war scare that it should be said that this was a mere matter of business. The government by adopting the Klagg-Joynson gun had a lot of Springfields on hand which should go to state troops.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution for the organization of a Pan American union of all American republics to promote the general industrial and commercial welfare of its members. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The Senate passed without dividing a bill to remove the political disabilities of ex-Confederates. The Senate will adjourn until Friday.

The President has sent to the senate the following nominations: Webster W. Lewis, postmaster at Hudson, Ohio; Robert S. Shilton, jr., District of Columbia, chief of the consular bureau, department of state.

HAVANA BADLY SCARED.

HAVANA, Dec 24—[By Associated Press]—Gomez, of the insurgent army, has turned a flank on the Spanish forces under Campo at Colon. He is well to the westward of that place, threatening a quick movement on Havana. The greatest consternation has been created here.

LATER—The insurgent army is only fifty miles away. The Spanish authorities seem to have lost their heads. The army will be in front of Havana probably tomorrow. It is reported that a battle is in progress near Matansas this afternoon.

A Drunkard's Wife Suicides.

GREENVILLE, O., Dec. 24.—Tillie, wife of Wade Curtin, has committed suicide by shooting herself through the temple. She was an industrious, faithful wife, and respected by her neighbors. Her husband is a drinking man, and was in the city prison for drunkenness at the time of his wife's tragic death. His persistent drinking is thought to have prompted her to kill herself.

Big Lake Vessel Launched.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—The steel steamer W. D. Reese, building for the Wilson Transit company, has been successfully launched at the yard of the Cleveland Shipbuilding company. The Reese, which is up to date the largest vessel ever launched at a local yard, is 418 feet long over all, 45 feet beam and 28 feet deep.

Suit Against an Ohio Road.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—The International Trust company of Massachusetts has begun suit against the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad company in the United States circuit court to foreclose the first mortgage upon which it holds $1,000,000 of bonds.

A Pensioner Suicides.

WOOSTER, O., Dec. 24.—Porter Baker, an old soldier, aged 60, suicided by cutting his throat with a broken knife. Baker, on receiving his pension, went on a spree and the act was committed while he was suffering from delirium tremens.

When most needed it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo, Ind. Ter., Banner, when his little girl, two years of age, was threatened with a severe attack of croup He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and $1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

REED'S BOND SCHEME.

This to Be the House Reply to Cleveland's Message.

TARIFF CHANGES TO BE ATTACHED

Wool and Woolens, Lumber and Various Other Articles Will Be Proposed For Limited Duty—The Solid Opposition of the Democrats Expected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—This promises to be an eventful week in the house. Before adjournment is reached next Saturday the Republican leaders of the house intend that a bill shall have been sent to the senate in response to the demand of the president's message for some means of relieving the treasury situation and protecting the gold reserve. The Republican leaders determined to act promptly as soon as the message was sent in, and all idea of taking a recess for the holidays was abandoned in the face of the situation presented. The ways and means committee has been organized, and the Republican members have held a secret meeting at the capitol, at which Speaker Reed was present, to discuss the details of a bill which, in their opinion, would furnish the desired relief.

As a preliminary it was decided that while the situation in the senate, as to the fate there of any measure passed by the house, should be kept in mind the house must act independently of the result in the upper branch of congress The general outline of a measure was practically agreed upon but the details have not been completed. The sentiment was unanimous that no gold bonds should be authorized, but that a bill on the lines of Mr. Reed's amendment of last year should be drawn up and with that should be coupled some tariff changes for the purposes of raising additional revenue Last winter the Republicans took the stand that the menace to the gold reserve was caused primarily by the lack of revenue to meet the expenses of the government and that is still their position

Mr. Reed's bond proposition, which the committee will adopt, provides, first for the reduction of the rate of interest on bonds to be issued under the acts of 1870 and 1875 for the purpose of resuming specie payment and protecting the specie reserve from 4 to 3 per cent, and second, for a low rate denominational coin bond which would practically be a debt certificate to be used to supply deficiencies in the revenues. By the terms of the bill it is probable that provisions will be inserted to provide that the proceeds of any bods issued under the acts of 1870 and 1875, as amended, shall go to the reserve and of the latter bonds to pay current expenses. In this way a separate account can be kept and the proceeds of bonds sold to maintain the reserve cannot be kept to pay current expenses.

The details of the tariff changes will furnish the most difficult task in framing the bill There is practical unanimity of sentiment so far as can be learned among the Republican members of the committee for a duty on wool and compensating duties on woolens. The western members want the duty on wool to be at least 8 cents per pound, but the indications are that it will not exceed 5 cents. There is some discussion of a proposition to make a horizontal increase on all schedules except sugar of from 15 to 20 per cent, but that is opposed in certain quarters as being not on protection lines.

It seems probable, therefore, that wool and woolens, lumber and various other articles will be selected. While there is, it is said, some difference of opinion on this point, it seems certain that there will be a time limitation of two years or 30 months on the life of the tariff provisions of the bill. The point will be made that it is an emergency measure for raising revenue and, therefore, could meet with the approval of all who believe that the treasury needs additional revenue no matter what the individual opinions may be regarding protective duties.

The Republicans of the ways and means committee are working to perfect the details of the bill today. It is hoped that it can be ready by to-morrow, and if so it will probably be passed under a special order of the committee on rules or possibly under suspension of the rules. Speaker Reed and his lieutenants are not disposed to brook delay. They believe the house should do its duty promptly. After the bill has been sent to the senate, the question of whether congress shall remain in session for the remainder of the holidays will rest with that body. If the senate will proceed to the consideration of the bill the house will remain in session and probably adjourn from day to day, but if the senate should after the passage of the house bill show that it did not propose to go ahead with it, and should deliberately pass a resolution for a holiday recess, it is probable the house would agree to it.

As to the attitude of the Democrats toward the bill it seems probable that it will be opposed by most if not all of the Democrats. The silver Democrats are not disposed to vote for any bond proposition, first because they believe there is another remedy in the hands of the executive—the redemption of the notes in silver. They might vote for coin bonds to borrow money if the executive said money was needed to meet current expenses, but as the demand for authority to issue bonds is not based on that ground—which in fact is distinctly disavowed—their opposition to the bond feature of the bill is certain. They would probably also resist the measure on account of the increase in the tariff schedules

The administration and sound money Democrats who might be disposed to vote for a bond authorization will probably be deterred from voting for the measure because of its tariff propositions. So that the solid opposition of the Democrats is looked for the overwhelming Republican majority insures its passage, however, beyond question It is likely that several amendments will be offered by the Democrats if they can secure recognition for that purpose—one to authorize the redemption of the treasury notes of 1890 in silver, another to coin the silver in the treasury and possibly a plain free coinage amendment.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Dec 23.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 68@69c; No 2 red, 67@68c.

CORN—New No 2 yellow ear, 35@35½c; new No 2 shelled, 31@31½c; high mixed shelled, 29½@30c, mixed ear, 33@34c: No 2 yellow shelled, 34½@35c; old No 2 yellow ear, 39@40c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23@23½c; No. 2 do, 22½@23c; extra No. 3 white, 22½@22¾c; high mixed, 21@21½c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, $16.50@17.00; No 2 timothy, $15.50@16.00; mixed clover, $14.75@15.00; packing, $9.50@10.00, No. 1 feeding prairie, $12.25@12.75; wagon hay, $17.00@19.00, for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 30@31c; Ohio fancy creamery, 24@25c; fancy country roll, 18@20c low grade and cooking, 5@7c.

CHEESE — Fancy New York, September make, full cream, large size, 10¾@11c; New York flats, 11½@12c; fancy Ohios, September make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12½@13c; limburger, 11@11½c, Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11½@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13@13½c.

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases 22@23c; cold storage, 17@19c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 45@50c per pair; live chickens, small 25@30c; spring chickens, 30@40c, as to size; dressed chickens, 8@9c per pound; live ducks, 70@80c per pair; live turkeys, 8@10c per pound; dressed, 9@10c per pound; live geese, 90c@$1.25 per pair.

"Pure as the Lily"

Cleveland BAKING POWDER

Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New

has been used by American housewives years, and those who have used it longest

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder

GAME—Rabbits, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; dozen; squirrels, $6.50@7.00 per dozen; saddles, 17@18c.

CATTLE—Receipts 45 cars. The demand the holiday season. at the following Prime, $4.15@4.30; goods, $3.50@3.80; rough and stags, $1.50@2.00; ers, $15.00@40.00; feeders $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts fair; The demand is light and few sales being made at prime light, $3.50@3.55; 3.55; heavy hogs, @3.00

SHEEP AND LAMBS— 15 cars on sale. The demand the market is opening stock to be sold at steady Extra $3.10@3.25; good, .40 culls and common, @4.50; veal calves, $6.50@7.00; bucks, 2.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI.

HOGS—Market steady at receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, CATTLE—Market strong receipts, 700 head; shipments, SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep at $1.00@3.25; receipts, 400 head; 200 head. Lambs, market slow

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No 1 hard, 6[illegible]c

CORN—Spot market steady.

OATS—Spot market firm. No.

CATTLE—Steers active and strong; bulls and fleshy dry cows and stags, $2.50@4.00; bulls, $1.20 2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, lambs active but sheep poor to prime, $1.25@3.25; common to choice, $4.00@4.85

HOGS—Market steady at $5.75@

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are being Massillon markets for grain and this date, December 24, 1895

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel (old)	
Wheat, per buseel (new)	
Rye, per bushel	
Oats	
Corn	
Barley	
Wool	
Flax Seed	
Clover Seed	
Timothy Seed	
Bran, per 100 lbs	
Middlings, per 100 lbs	
Hay	
PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb	
Eggs, per dozen	
Lard, per pound	
Hams, per lb	
Shoulders	
Sides	
Cheese, per lb	
White beans, per bushel	
Potatoes	
Onions	
Apples	
Evaporated Apples,	
Dried Peaches, peeled	
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	
Salt, per barrel	

For Over Fifty

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup used for children teething, the child, softens the gums, pain, cures wind colic, the remedy for diarrhoea. a bottle.

Philadelphia Failures.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—[By Associated Press]—Wm. G. Hopper & Co., brokers and brokers, have failed. They do not make a statement. The liabilities are probably heavy.

Anxious Friends

Thought I had consumption, as my father and three sisters died from that dreaded disease. I had lung chills, unable to work, all run down and reduced in flesh. My husband induced me to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and I am glad to say I am cured by its use and restored to my former strength. I cannot praise it enough." MRS. ADA BRUNTY, Box 872, London, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. 25c per box.

IF YOU...

are looking for useful Christmas Goods for men or boys, come see us

Our Store will be open until 12 o'clock tonight, but CLOSED ALL DAY TOMORROW

Christmas Day.

C. M. WHITMAN,
THE ONE PRICED CLOTHIER
AND OUTFITTER.
18 SOUTH ERIE STREET.

Special Inducements for Cash

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

FURNITURE!

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, - 53 South E[illegible]

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone

Holiday Attractions

Hats, Caps, [illegible] Suspenders, Hand[illegible]

Gloves and Mittens, Mufflers, Fine Dress and Percale Shirts, Hosiery, Collars and Cuffs, **SILK UMBRELLAS,** Swell Canes, Trav[illegible] **Tourist Sets and Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes,** New and Novel Feat[illegible] Carlo Bows for High Collars; Two pairs of Wire Buckle Suspenders for 25 cen[illegible]

SPANGLER & CO.

Sole Agents [illegible] Youman, Re[illegible] Stetson Fine[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

N WITH A GIFT.

SHE TELLS OF THE EDITOR WHO WRITES OF BRIDES.

Beautiful Thoughts Inspired by Marriage Ceremonies and How Parties Come From Far and Wide to Get a Good Send Off—Joys of a Scrapbook.

[Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.]

For some months past there has been a phenomenal hegira of bridal couples from all parts of the country toward Wilson, N. C., and every one who contemplated anything in the connubial line has seemed determined to reach Wilson for that purpose.

Recently the cause of this great rush for Wilson has been discovered. The Mirror published there has two editors, one a plain editor, but the other a literary editor. This latter gentleman, as a word painter, grainer and shellacker, when feeling first rate, can command a

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION

larger font of display type and put on more frills and clothe a plain statement in more pink tarlatan and hemstitched and hand embroidered lingerie and divertissement and fluted and freshly laundered delicatessen than any man south of Mason and Dixon's justly celebrated line.

Here is a little study in oils dashed off a few weeks ago and done easily between breakfast and the 12 o'clock whistle. Is it to be wondered at that special rates are being made over all roads leading to Wilson, or that the Wilson hotel has been thrown into one vast bridal chamber?

"On Wednesday at 12 o'clock our highly esteemed friend, Calvin Brownley, a most highly respected citizen of this place, led to the altar the popular and justly esteemed Miss Blanche Robbins, one of Wilson's fairest and most charming daughters. With heartbeats mingling with heartbeats our young friends are now floating around those blessed islands of rapture that dot the love rippled ocean of conjugal endearment and are inhaling the perfume of sweeter and holier and purer destiny where babbling brooks of sparkling joy, blooming flowers of sweetest contentment and sunniest beamings of brightest happiness—all these born in love's caress—doth tune their life to grandest duty and give to earth its richest beauty."

It would seem to one who has not been thus divinely gifted that the frosted cake editor of The Mirror had, in an unguarded moment, left the bung out of his brain during the hot weather and that "mother" or fungus had formed on the left hand side of the cerebrator. Can this be the case, or has Cupid shot him with a sort of hydrophobia [illegible] dart?

Here is another pastel from the brush of the fettered editor of the honeymoon department:

"The Methodist church in this city Tuesday at high noon, Mr. Wil[illegible] Pearce, a very excellent gentleman and highly successful merchant of Seldon, led to the altar Miss Minnie [illegible], one of Wilson's loveliest and most attractive young maidens. We congratulate these happy young people, for life is now glistening with radiant beauty, for thus united, with heart responding to heart, they will hear the sweetest harmonies and grandest symphonies that ever trembled on the well kept harp of humanity, and their bosoms will be thrilled with those strains of affection which will fill the blessed sanctuary [sanctuary is doubtless intended] of home with a melody of endearment so sweet, so soothing, so lulling and enchanting that it will seem like an echo from an angel's song dripping down from heaven."

No school for journalism could ever teach this wild bird its glad, sweet song. It is a gift. It could not be acquired. When he opens up his melodious throat, it is like the liquid outpourings of the thrush. Every note seems to be redeemable at the treasury department for silver.

With such notices as the above treading upon the heels of wedlock, even the advanced quotations on coal do not appall the young of North Carolina and down Tarboro street, in the city of Wilson, the happily mated march in vast double columns, holding each other by the hand, while in the groom's iron grasp, snugly ensconced in a shawl strap, may be seen 20 copies of The Mirror still damp from the press.

When trouble comes in future years, as come it must even to the happily wedded, what can cheer the sad heart like a notice of this kind preserved in a homemade scrapbook? Take any cheap volume, like the Annual Report of the United States Worm and Bug Committee For 1873. Remove two leaves out of each three, to give plenty of room for scraps, and paste on both pages freely. Carbolic acid and Platt's chlorides put in the paste will prevent a petty larceny of the book, and if stolen almost assure its discovery. Let the pasted pages dry [illegible] thoroughly before closing the book, and thus you may more readily refer to it in the future. Some scrapbooks are [illegible] emotionally and remain thus [illegible] with prayer. I had one once, a large scrapbook, with gum arabic and New Orleans molasses in its paste.

I used it once for the purpose of pressing autumn leaves. I gathered all the nice red maple leaves from an 80 acre sugar bush in Ohio. But they were not quite dry when plucked, and so after they had been in this large scrapbook under a heavy weight for a year or two the moisture of the leaves had united with the mucilage and gum of the work, and when I took off the cider press, which had been on the book as a paperweight, I was chagrined like everything to see that it was harder to open than a jack pot—whatever that is.

But a scrapbook properly made is a great boon. I once knew an editor who kept two scrapbooks. One contained the good things said about him by the press, while the other held the mean remarks of a venial and sensational press. The first scrapbook was made from a vest pocket memorandum book, while the other was constructed from a discarded Cyclopaedia Britannica in xxiv volumes.

But he had more real fun and freedom as an editor than any man I ever saw, and while accumulating those xxiv volumes of contumely he managed to supply his contemporaries with several libraries of mighty interesting reading for their own scrapbooks.

Yes, a scrapbook and a good cow should enter every household at the very start. What could give greater joy to a saddened and chastened wife, when the clothesline fell in the mud with the week's wash, than to read in the "cancturry" of home that with heart throb to heart throb and side comb to watch pocket she and Elbas will hear the sweetest harmonies and grandest symphonies that ever trembled on the well kept harp of humanity and that their bosoms will be more or less thrilled with those strains of affection till Tophet becomes one solid glare of ice?

Yes, indeed!

Or what could be sweeter in the coming years, when life is gray, and the old drake is dead in the well, and the cistern pole is broken at the cistern, and one's beard is faded with honest perspiration, and great big green freckles on one's ripe, red neck tell of glorious summer days in contact with stubborn nature or of reaping rebellious oats up hill against the grain? What, I say, can be sweeter than a scrapbook, smelling of the sour paste mayhap, yet glorified and beautified by the liquid melody of the angel cake editor where he intimates that this same sweet song she seems to hear as the bride thus stands with her ear to his wildly beating heart is not, after all, the exhaust and recoil of his 32 ounce platinum watch, but the symphony of symposiums and sunniest beamings and practically inexhaustible diapasons and pearls, not only for retail, but actually for the trade, and madrigals—good new and secondhand madrigals, too—with or without diapasons? All, all of these things must seem sweet, even though the paste may seem to be a trifle rancid to the humpbacked husbandman as he shoos away a covey of carrotty children and lies prone upon the workbench to take a much needed siesta and dream of the pennyroyal perfumed past.

Editors can shed a great deal of sunlight and joy adown life's pathway if they will; also much valuable information. One of my exchanges contains the following item:

"The Statesville Landmark thinks it curious that in these days of extreme drought the lowlands are shoe deep in water and the mill ponds are filling up. It is easily explained. The moisture comes from the sap that runs out of the trees at this season of the year."

Let the thinking mind calmly survey this statement. Flooded lowlands and

WHEN THE CLOTHESLINE FELL.

rising mill ponds in the autumn are due to the frightful downward rush of tree sap which squirts out of the trees at this season of the year!

After the earnest student feels that he can swallow this he may proceed to blow up the muscles of his faith and get it into training for tackling the theory that the moon is made of green cheese. As journalists let us never halt and hesitate about shedding information simply because we run out of facts.

Bill Nye

Perfectly Safe.

The gallery was crowded. The timbers cracked ominously. A few timid ones half rose.

"Aw, seddown!" shouted Boney McGinn. "Dey ain't no danger at all. Don't you see de cop ain't runnin?"—Indianapolis Journal.

An Attentive Waiter.

Customer (in restaurant)—I've forgotten what I wanted to order, and I had it right on the tip of my tongue.

Waiter—What did you say about a tip, sir?—Philadelphia Record.

Proof Positive.

"I wonder if he really loves me?" she mused. Again she read his letter.

"It must be so. I can make no sense of it."—Truth.

CHEAP, BUT PRETTY.

INEXPENSIVE GOODS WHICH MAKE HANDSOME GOWNS.

The Redawning of an Apron Era—Cheviots, Serges and Angora Cloth—Brilliant Mohairs and Useful Silks—Widows' Bonnets and Veils.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—It is generally the habit of fashion writers to revel in descriptions of all the most costly goods there are, and really the temptation is great to do so, but not everybody wears such expensive stuffs, and even those who do do not always wear "silken gowns to breakfast and satin gowns for tea." Very many of those who have plenty of money at their command wear plain and simple garments of inexpensive materials in their proper season. There are hundreds of neat and attractive stuffs which make home gowns as pretty as one should wish. There is a granite cheviot, also a loosely woven natte, or basket weave, and these cost from 50 to 75 cents per yard, 50 inches wide. They require but simple trimming and are most elegant when least trimmed. They are equally refined and

HOME DRESS.

suitable for old and young, and their fitness for each age depends entirely upon the manner in which they are made. A gown of dark mixed cheviot in basket weave was made for a girl of 17, with a plain skirt and a dark blue velvet crush belt and stock and had manches of the same. The waist was fulled to the belt and to a yoke. The yoke was covered with "all over" lace, with a deep ruffle of oriental lace all around it. One was of granite cheviot, with flecks of bright color mingled with the light gray groundwork. This had two narrow lines of black soutache at the bottom of the skirt, which was laid in plaits from the top. The waist had norfolk plaits buttoned with half inch gray bone buttons. There were straps on the shoulders and down the sides of the skirt, covering the pocket and opening. These were trimmed with buttons and short lines of soutache. The sleeves were plaited at the top and made in chatelaine shape over the hands, and these were likewise ornamented with buttons.

There are also other cheviots and mixtures, soft and harsh serges and pinhead checks, cashmeres and no end of mohairs, and all of these are not only handsome, but cheap. Cashmere and camel's hair in solid colors are very popular for nice home gowns. One thing I have to say that I know will please all the home lovers, and that is we are on the verge of an era of aprons. They will be of every possible material, with fine white batiste and black silk as the preference. These aprons may be as much or little trimmed as one likes. They will even be worn when company comes.

There is quite a good deal of plush employed in trimming plain woolen gowns. It is not as handsome as velvet, but it will stand hard wear better.

There is another woolen material that should be mentioned. It is the angora cloth. This is brocaded in self color or in different colors, and is soft and delightful to the touch. Tricotin is another most useful house gown. The mohairs are so brilliant and glossy and shed dust so well that they are among the handsomest and most valuable of the house dresses. There are Persian designs in all sorts of colors and intricate palm leaf patterns for comfortable morning robes. For dainty and useful evening and reception gowns, particularly for the young, there are the fayetta silks in their fine and delicate colors. These silks are noncrushable, nontearable, and very beautiful. A rose leaf pink had a plain, tucked skirt, with a belt of white moire ribbon, a yoke of white and pink

MOURNING COSTUMES.

brocade, edged with oriental lace. The sleeves were puffed to the elbow, where there were white moire bows. Fayetta silk in black is used for some home mourning gowns, its rich, dead surface making it suitable. One new house mourning gown was made of black silk warp henrietta, with the three front breadths covered with English crape. The basquine was of henrietta, with crape facings and sleeves. A mourning costume for a widow had the front breadth, bretelles and sleeves of crape, and all the rest was of the superb eudora cloth. The waist was richly trimmed with dull jet trimming. Widows' bonnets may now be prettily trimmed and leave off the white cap after the first year.

OLIVE HARPER.

LIQUEFIED HONEY.

The Flavor of Candied Honey That Has Been Liquefied by Heat.

The following query was answered not long ago though the columns of The American Bee Journal: "After candied honey has been liquefied by heat, is it inferior to its former quality?" This query elicited 25 replies. Four of these was a plain "no" without any qualifications. Two answers were to the effect that the quality is injured somewhat by heating. The majority seemed to think that if the liquefaction is carefully done at the lowest possible temperature it does not affect the quality of the honey.

Will Barnum said, "I have never detected any difference in the quality, but it is quite probable that too much heat would be detrimental." J. M. Jenkins replied: "No, unless overheated. It is not necessary to cook or boil it to liquefy honey, and care should be taken to use only enough heat (hot water) to attain the desired result." C. H. Dibbern said, "I think not, unless the heat is up to about the boiling point." J. M. Hambaugh's answer was, "No, not necessarily. The flavor is often injured by allowing it to become too hot."

G. W. Demaree wrote: "The honey will not be injured if melted under glass by the heat of the sun. Put your candied honey in small, bright tin buckets. Set them in a shallow box, covered with glass (like a solar wax extractor), put the lids loosely on the buckets. In this way you may melt 100 or more pounds each clear day, and the delicious odor of new honey will apparently be restored. I use my solar wax extractor to melt candied honey, and it does the work well."

Allen Pringle expresses the opinion that honey is at its best a few days after being extracted, when it is fully ripe. No matter how ripe the honey is when extracted, he thinks the taste is improved somewhat by allowing it to stand exposed in a warm, dry place for a short time. It loses the pungency to some extent, without deteriorating in flavor. "On the contrary, when candied honey is liquefied, it should not be left exposed at all, but sealed up tight at once while it is hot. The exposure in the one case improves it, while in the other it deteriorates it. If the honey has been properly handled from the start, and is liquefied right and put up at once, as above, it will be nearly as good as ever, but not quite. The flavor may be about as good, but that fragrant aroma is partially lost."

Top Dressing Winter Grain.

A great many sow the winter wheat and winter rye in the fall, and then leave the manure for a winter top dressing, and the results are so good that the method is well justified.

The work of every grain raiser in such times as these is consequently to increase the yield per acre. Reduce the acreage, but increase the yield. By giving a liberal top dressing of manure in the fall or winter to the grain we make doubly certain the chances of a higher yield.

There are several other advantages from top dressing. Not the least of these is the protection that the manure affords the plants. The top dressing will frequently prevent the sharp frosts and subsequent thaws from throwing the roots of the plants out of the ground. It shelters them from the cold winds, and during storms, when the snow is drifting badly across the fields, it catches a great deal of it and buries the plants underneath. As a frost protector, the manure top dressed over the field in winter has consequently no equal, says a writer in The American Cultivator.

A Curious Fertilizer.

Bisulphide of carbon has long been successfully used in France as a remedy for phylloxera on grapevines, and is coming into use in this country as an effective treatment for club root in cabbage, smut in onions, etc. It has been proved in France that the use of this substance has considerably increased the yield of all crops, while soils that were "clover sick" or that failed to produce good yields of a crop that had been grown upon them year after year were made to give good crops by the application of bisulphide of carbon. Have such results been observed in this country? They are important in showing that this substance is beneficial to the soil, so that its use as an insecticide, germicide and fertilizer is likely to be governed by its cost.—American Agriculturist.

Asparagus In Winter.

It takes very little heat to start asparagus into growth, and occasionally it is desirable to replace beds of old plants with young ones. In this case the old roots can be taken up and placed in a cellar or even a frame where they can be protected from frost, and the asparagus sprouts will come into use a month or two before they can be obtained from the open ground. They can be set very closely together, so that a large amount of asparagus shoots can be obtained from a comparatively small space, but, explains Meehan's Monthly, these roots usually are not considered of much value after one crop has been taken from them in this way. Rhubarb roots can be made to produce early stalks in much the same manner.

Farmer's Icehouse.

If the farmer would have any of the luxuries which are possible to those who live in cities, there is nothing that will insure them so cheaply as a good icehouse, says Prairie Farmer. A suitable building for holding ice may be built wholly above ground, or partly below and partly above, but in either case it should have good drainage, and tight roofing, and ample arrangement for ventilation. There should be a space of from 18 to 24 inches between the walls and the cubes of ice. This space is best filled with sawdust, or in the absence of this with fresh leaves or chopped straw. The opening should be on the north side of the building, and it is best if the building is not exposed to the sun or winds.

FRUITLESS SENATE SESSIONS.

Nothing of Importance Expected From That Body This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The course of the senate this week will depend largely, if not entirely, upon the turn which affairs shall take in the house. The senate adjourned Saturday until Tuesday.

In the event that the house should adjourn over the holidays, the senate will be ready to acquiesce, as a majority of the senators are still unquestionably favorable to the usual holiday recess. The probabilities point strongly to the absence of a quorum the greater part of the week, in case no recess is taken. The calendar contains only one bill of general importance, and not to exceed half a dozen minor bills. Consequently there is little prospect of actual legislation in any event. It is therefore more than probable that whatever sessions are held will be devoted largely to speechmaking. If the house should send over a financial or revenue bill there would be no possibility of receiving a report upon it for some time; but such a measure might afford subject matter for informal speeches.

More Than 200 Drowned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—United States Consul Jacob I. Childs, at Hankow, China, reports that a violent storm passed over that place Nov. 2. The wind, blowing a hurricane, caused a number of rafts anchored in the river to break loose, and as they sped down the swift currant they collided with a fleet of junks, carrying all before them, wrecking and sinking a large number, and over 200 persons were drowned.

"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

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JAMES R. DUNN, Manager,

A Letter Worth Reading.

"After a series of tests at our Elizabethport factory, extending over a period of several months, we have decided to use the

Willimantic ★ Star Thread

believing it to be the best Spool Cotton now in the market; and strongly recommend it to all agents, purchasers, and users of the Singer Machines."

"THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY."

Send 24 cents and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing, Free.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

California BY THE Sunset Limited Southern Pacific Co.

In addition to the regular daily trains and for the especial accommodation of first class passengers, are running over the "Sunset Route" their famous vestibuled "Sunset Limited" trains, composed of Ladies' Parlor and Drawing room car, composite car, containing barber shop, bath room, buffet and smoking compartments, Pullman sleepers—which are double drawing room ten section cars—and last but not least the necessary dining car. The train is never without this car—day or night. These luxurious trains make the quickest time to the Pacific coast and leave New Orleans semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday morning 10 o'clock, time to Los Angeles only 58 hours, San Francisco 75 hours. No extra charge for this superior service. Avoid the cold rigor of the more northern routes by patronizing "Sunset Limited."

■ ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Cresent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday evening for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and all other points in California.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket, to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars, on the very low second-class rate ticket.

For further information, address

W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P. Co., Cincinnati, O.

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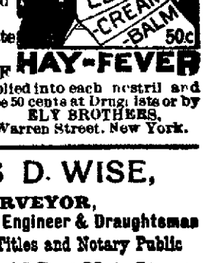
Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages Allays Pain and Inflamation HEAL THE SORES Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell IT WILL CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH



50c

HAY-FEVER

CHAS D. WISE,

SURVEYOR,

Civil and Mining Engineer & Draughtsman

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public

Office Room - 17 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

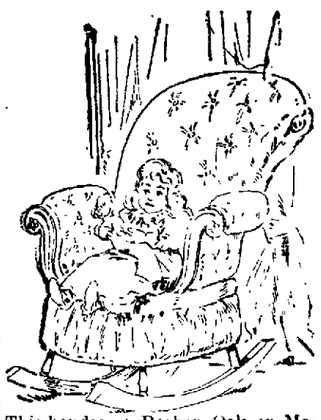
Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

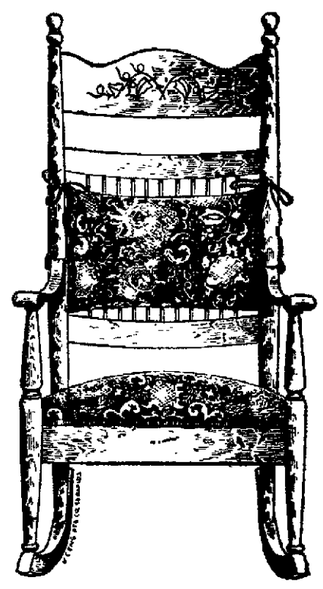
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.



This handsome Rocker Oak or Mahogany Finish, sold at $4.50, now $3.75. Only a few left.

Monday, Tuesday and until Noon WEDNESDAY.



Gigantic Holiday Sale

Yes, and these 2½ days will be a fitting close to the largest and most successful Holiday-Sale ever held in Massillon. We need not tell you at this late hour what we are doing in the way of HOLIDAY BARGAINS. We need not tell you that we are giving the biggest—yes, by far

The BIGGEST VALUES---You Know It,

AND THAT'S ENOUGH FOR US

The	$15.00 Rockers now go at	$12.50
The	12.00 Rockers now go at	10.50
The	10.00 Rockers now go at	8.50
The	8.00 Rockers now go at	6.50
The	4.50 Rockers now go at	3.75
The	3.50 Rockers now go at	2.75

Side Boards, China Closets, Dining Tables, Chairs, Music Cabinets, Writing Desks, Book Cases, Etc., and endless variety. Come today and avoid the rush tomorrow.

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FOR THOSE WHO TOIL

THE EXPERIMENT OF A PHILANTHROPIC EMPLOYER.

Relations of Labor and Capital at Leclaire Village—An Enterprise That Is Being Closely Watched by Many Students of the Social Problem.

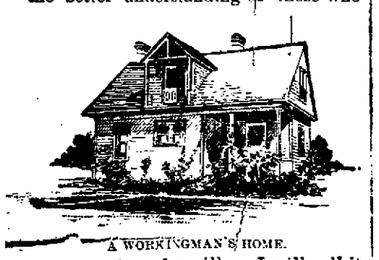
[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Eighteen miles from the city of St. Louis on the line of the Wabash and the "Clover Leaf" railroads is the town of Edwardsville, the busy center of a prosperous agricultural country. Just outside the town limits of Edwardsville, in what is known as Leclaire village, an experiment is being tried—one of the many experiments continually being made with a view to improving the relations of the workingman. The experimenter at Leclaire is N. O. Nelson, a prosperous St. Louis manufacturer. Mr. Nelson is an enthusiastic student of labor problems. Nine years ago he attempted to solve one of them by establishing a system of profit sharing in his factories. Most of the employees of the corporation of which Mr. Nelson is the moving spirit are shareholders, and they divide with their employer the profits of each year's work. Four years after the adopting of profit sharing in his establishment Mr. Nelson began the execution of his idea for the establishment of a community in which his employees could live more comfortably than in the crowded city, and in which they could be encouraged to become the owners of their homes.

A Model Town.

Mr. Nelson's first step was to buy a farm of 125 acres. It was located just outside the town of Edwardsville, so there should be no compulsion about living there. The workmen in the shops may, and, in fact, most of them do, live in the town. It was located beside the railroad track for convenience in shipping goods. It was situated between groves of thick green woods, and two well filled ponds guarantee a supply of water for the boilers. On this tract of land Mr. Nelson began the erection of workshops, moving his business gradually from St. Louis to Leclaire. About one-half his men are employed now at Leclaire.

The place is called Leclaire village, yet it has no government except the laws of Illinois. It has not been incorporated under any municipal scheme. There is no policeman to be found anywhere within its limits, and Mr. Nelson believes neither police nor sheriff will ever be needed. It is, in fact, a community, but since it is styled a village, for the better understanding of those who



A WORKINGMAN'S HOME.

hear it spoken of, a village I will call it in this brief description. Between the shops and the community's tract of land is a high hedge fence which Mr. Nelson regards with peculiar fondness. It is the dividing line between authority and independence, for the authority of the shops does not exist in any form in the community, and the people of Leclaire, whether they own or rent their houses, are entirely free from restraint at the hands of the company. Through a break in the hedge a cinder drive leads past the village store and the headquarters of the Pastime club to a public parking, which is decorated with well kept beds of flowering and foliage plants. At this parking the road divides. To the right it passes the new schoolhouse, a small building of the Grecian type, brilliant in its new coat of yellow paint. To the left the road leads past the clubhouse, which once stood where the school now is, but which now turns its back on the school building. Opposite the clubhouse and beyond it are the dwellings of some of the people of Leclaire. There are others opposite and beyond the schoolhouse. On a crossroad which connects these parallel divisions of the main street are other dwellings. All are of a modest type, built of frame, two stories high, differing one from another in style of architecture. The lots on which the houses stand are all 100 feet front by 120 to 180 feet deep. The price charged for this land is $2 per front foot for interior and $2.50 per front foot for corner lots, with interest at 6 per cent from 1892. The company, of which Mr. Nelson is the head, builds the houses after plans mutually agreed on and sells houses and lots to employees on monthly installments of $10 to $20 per month. The charge for the houses is the cost of raw material and labor plus the average profit made by the manufacturing business.

Rules For Payment.

The rules as to payments for houses are not ironbound; nothing about Mr. Nelson's plans is. Mr. Nelson takes a personal interest in each case and adjusts the conditions to suit it. For example, there is a neatly kept house in Leclaire occupied by a man who has been out of work for nearly a year. He was disabled shortly after he bought it. He has paid nothing on the house since he met with the accident, and the living expenses of himself and his family have been paid out of the provident fund of the company.

The provident fund and the educational fund are two features of Leclaire which are worth noticing. The provident fund is an indefinite sum, appropriated to relieve the necessities of those who are disabled while in the employ of the company or those dependent on them, and to provide for the widows and the orphans of those who die while in the company's employ. The allowance on account of disability is approximately $5 a week for a grown employee, $3 for a minor, $2 for an employee's wife or dependent mother, and $1 for each child. The allowance to the families of deceased employees is $4 to a widow, $2 to each child under 14, and $2 each to aged and disabled parents. In addition to this, medical attendance is provided in some cases and reasonable funeral expenses are paid.

Educational Work.

The educational fund was also a fixed sum at one time, but now there is an endowment of $10,000 of the stock of the company. This educational fund is even more liberally bestowed than the provident fund. To be a beneficiary under the provident fund a man must have been in the employ of the company for six months. To benefit through his children by the educational fund he need not have been in the employ of the company at all.

Few Restrictions.

The streets of Leclaire have been laid out by the company, and not only the public but the private lawns are kept in flowers by the public gardener and supplied from the public greenhouse. Cinders cover the well laid roads, and there are plank walks 4 feet wide as far as the houses extend. Water mains have been laid to all the houses, and running water, the distillation of the steam from the company's shops, is furnished free to all. Electric lights are in all the houses, and the charge for them is 25 cents a month each. There are no sewers yet.

The House Owners.

The company does rent houses temporarily, although it prefers in all cases to sell. In fact, if it was willing to rent all that were wanted, a great number of the workingmen would be living in Leclaire. But one of the chief objects of the town is the encouragement of thrift, and house renting is a luxury when house owning is possible—to the poor man at least. Rents in Leclaire range from $6 to $12 a month.

In spite of these inducements less than 15 men have bought homes in Leclaire, though there are 200 men now working in the shops of the village. A dozen men live at the clubhouse, not on the co-operative plan, but as patrons of a caterer. Mr. Nelson says that he is satisfied with what has been accomplished. He does not expect to make a revolution in one year or many. He believes that his scheme has made some men happier and more prosperous and that it will help others. The success of his experiment is being watched by many who have made a study of social problems. Among these are Dr. E. E. Hale and Professor John Fiske, who have visited Leclaire and delivered lectures in the course which is held in the schoolhouse every winter.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

COLONEL W. F. CODY.

Some of His Varied Money Making Schemes.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Dec. 16.—A few days ago it was my good fortune to run across Colonel W. F. Cody in the corridor of the Kimball House here, and I asked him to tell me something about his various enterprises. Colonel Cody has so long been familiar to the public through his vast outdoor entertainment that it is not generally known perhaps that he is identified with numerous other money making schemes. The colonel is aging a little; there are gray hairs in his mustache and goatee where none was noticeable a few years ago, but his figure is still erect, his eye bright and his skin as ruddy as that of a boy. He said:

"As you may know, there were thousands of acres of land in northern Nebraska which were almost valueless by reason of a lack of water. Several years ago ex-Governor Thayer of Nebraska; Paxton, the Omaha capitalist and hotel man, and myself got a few New Yorkers interested in irrigating this vast waste. We formed a stock company, and, as a result, now have the satisfaction of seeing big crops growing where before cactus could not subsist. We get the water from the Platte river. All this part of the state is now settled largely by ex-New England farmers. I also partly own the stage line which runs from Sheridan, Wy., through the Black Hills country, a distance of several hundred miles. It pays big money, although the railroad and the iron horse are slowly encroaching on our territory. Our line goes right through what was the seat of the great 'rustler' war of a few years back. The Burlington route has its terminus near Sheridan. I put up a $40,000 hotel at that place, and even now it is regarded as a superb structure, although there are stables in New York which cost five times that amount. I had George Gould and Colonel John A. Cockerill out there as my guests some time since.

"Then up at La Crosse, Wis., Dr. Powell and I own and operate a coffee factory—that is, we make imitation coffee, and call it 'tan malt.' Powell is an old scout whom the Indians used to call 'White Beaver.' He was mayor of La Crosse for several years. 'Tan malt' is not a high sounding name, but it is all right. It is not anything like the 'slum gullion' coffee Mark Twain tells about in 'Roughing It.' Uncle Sam thinks enough of it to supply his army and navy hospitals with it. We also furnish some of the transatlantic steamship lines, circuses and county jails with 'tan malt.' I don't want to talk about myself too much, but since you ask, I own 7,000 horses at North Platte, Neb., and am constantly shipping them to the markets of the east. I am also part owner of a daily newspaper published at Duluth."

Cody is wildly extravagant or he would be worth a great deal more than he is. He lives like a prince. He did not say anything about the "Cody Sanitarium" at Duluth, but it is a fact that he endowed that institution with $75,000.

AD. VANCE.

Americans In London.

A calculation recently made gives the number of Americans in England, more or less resident in London, at 30,000, twice as many as there are Frenchmen, four times as many as there are Italians.

A FIGHT IN PROSPECT

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES IN THE HOUSE.

There Will Be Some Fun In Many of the Contests—Others Will Be Extremely Serious—Colonel Kettles to His Constituents.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The contested election cases in this house are numerous, very peculiar and of unexpected importance, for it is through them that the hot young radicals—and a few old ones—intend to bring on a fight over southern election methods. So far as an outsider can now see this much is settled—that the declared determination of leading Republicans that the southern question should be ignored henceforth and forever, conciliation be the watchword and the tariff the wedge to split the solid south, has been overborne, and there will be at least one more fight, and probably a hot one. Contrary to the usual rule, also, there will be a deal of humor in some of these contests, or, at any rate, there is material for it in the evidence, and the young fellows are already pretty well warmed up over the prospect.

"Now, just look here," said Congressman A. M. Hardy of Indiana, "at these figures from Mississippi, and contrast them with my district, which is a small one and has a population of but 161,387. There were cast in my district 37,055 votes. In the First Mississippi there were cast 8,820; in the Second, 5,079; in the Third, 1,853, and so on, the result being that in all the seven districts the vote only equaled that of my one, and in South Carolina it is worse still. They have in Mississippi, as you know, a constitution prescribing that a man cannot vote unless he can read that instrument or understand it when it is read to him. Well, a white Democrat comes to the polls who cannot read, and the judge reads to him this clause: 'The legislature shall convene on the first Monday in January.' Do you understand that?' Of course any fool could, and the man votes. A negro comes and they read: 'The legislature shall pass no ex post facto law. Do you understand that?' Of course he doesn't. There isn't one white man in a thousand who understands it. I tell you this question of fair and honest elections, though it may seem to be neglected just at present, is the really great and living question of the day. The salvation of the country depends upon its correct settlement, and it's all nonsense or cowardice to talk of ignoring it. We shall ventilate it thoroughly every time one of those southern cases comes up."

Another Hot Blast.

Mr. Hardy knows how it is himself, as he was a member of the Mississippi legislature when times were trying for

A CONSTITUENT AT THE THEATER.

Republicans, and he gives fair notice that, so far as he is concerned, there is to be "another blast at the south," and another and still another, till the thing is settled. The veterans, on the other hand, generally take the ground that the Republicans of South Carolina and Mississippi must seek their remedy in the supreme court, and the contestants from the former state have already prepared the papers for the testing of the validity of the new constitution before the court in a form which they think will insure a decision. The battle for seats opened with a dramatic incident, one extremely rare in the politics of any country. Hon. Lawrence McGann, who received the certificate for the Third Illinois district, became convinced on the recount that his opponent had been elected, and voluntarily resigned his claims. This highly honorable conduct draws renewed attention to Mr. McCann, who was elected to the Fifty-third congress as a champion of labor and won a very high place in that body. He is a native of Ireland, 43 years old and a shoemaker by trade, and all his friends predict a bright future for him.

A somewhat parallel case is that of Hon. James C. C. Black of the Tenth Georgia district. In 1892 he had some 5,000 majority over Hon. Thomas E. Watson and in 1894 a big majority on the face of the returns, but the state law was confessedly very bad, and so Mr. Black resigned, with the understanding that a better law should be enacted and the contest held over again. It was done, and Mr. Black is here with a good majority, and still his seat is contested. I have examined the new election law very carefully and must say that if Georgians consider that a "great reform" the preceding law must have been very bad indeed. The fun from Georgia, however, will be furnished by the contest in the Seventh district, the veteran Populist Dr. W. H. Felton contesting the seat of Hon. John W. Maddox. The testimony makes a volume of 632 printed pages, at least 500,000 words, and it contains the raw material for seven dialect stories and as many comedies, besides a few sermons and several local lyrics.

A Campaign Document.

On one side there is voluminous testimony about "hoss play," "pullin and haulin voters," "snatchin tickets," "giving out free tickets to de bahbecue," bribery promiscuous and whisky galore. On the other side, it was proved that negroes were bulldozed by negroes; that were White Capped and ostracized ed out of church and unlawenced by threats of arrest. fully il and letters were distribCirculars seem incredible in spite of uted which about the American voter. all we know cap I select the following, Out of a vast appreciated by readers which will b with the history of who have kept ilver. our legislation on ttles to His Colored "Colonel H. C. T.

Brethren: is the day for you "Tuesday, Nov. or the interest of to cast your ballots t, and the gold the 'ring,' Wall str st of the farmer sharks, or for the inte Felton is the and laborer. Dr. W. laborers. When man for the farmers an n 1873, he was silver was demonetized s, and by his sent to congress in 18 to the people speech and vote restored i w after that as legal money. You kn ough house what prosperity we had. , yet he acand senate were Republic Judge Madcomplished this great end. nd senate dox was sent there, house ed silver. were Democrats, yet he kil gets 25 Cotton is 5 cents, the labo wrecked. cents per day, the country i stand on The doctor by his speech and national the financial issue will attract cannot. attention, while Judge Maddox to 10 If you want cotton to go ba conncents, laborer to get $1 per da nd the try to be prosperous once more, st day old man back to congress. Go th nd." and cast your vote for your old fr olonel

The testimony showed this "Ca lo-Kittles," as he calls himself, to b have cal boss so expert that he would ays. shine in Tammany Hall in its best vote In one county there was a separate ds, taken on a proposition to issue bo ed and the interested capitalists furnis e a free barbecue to all who would vo for bonds. The white manipulator seized on this and persuaded the negroes that they must vote for Maddox and bonds to get in at the barbecue. The process, as described by one witness, ran thus: A negro approaching the polls was greeted with effusive warmth by some white man to whom he was under obligations, and walked into a private room near the polls, where he had all the whisky he felt like drinking. He was then instructed how to vote for Ma and bonds and to return and receive therefor his free ticket to the barbecue. Many of them were sharp enough, however, to see that votes were in demand, and the price was run up to three dollars and something before night.

A Frank Contestee.

Altogether there are 32 contests, the testimony filling some 40 volumes and making 1,627 closely printed pages, yet in three cases no testimony was filed and in four others none has been printed. The frankest contestee I have talked with is Judge Abbott of the Sixth Texas, who bluntly says that if the election were held today the Populists would carry at least half the districts in that state, and that if the Republicans had understood their business in 1894 they could as easily have got six members as the one they did get. Another southern contestee illustrates the feeling by relating an anecdote of one of his constituents who went to the theater for the first time during the Atlanta fair, saw "Richard III" played, and, to the astonishment of the audience, raised a vigorous yell at the very start, shouting: "Hit him again! That's the talk!" When asked the cause of his strange conduct, he replied. "Well, I didn't know nothin about the piece, but when that humpbacked feller come in and said he'd been made discontented all winter by this son of New York, I knowed who he was a-hittin at and raised the yell."

A luridly picturesque contest indeed, if they do not throw it out on the ground that the testimony came in too late, will be that of John Murray Mitchell against Hon. James J. Walsh of the Eighth New York. Mr. Walsh would be Fatty Walsh if he were not brother to the politician so well known by that name, for he physically fills the bill, and Mr Mitchell is emphatically a "bird." He is law partner of the well known John R. Dos Passos and brother of the former United States District Attorney Mitchell and has himself won considerable distinction in admiralty and maritime law.

War and Politics.

It is claimed that the election of Hon. William Owens over Judge Denny in the Kentucky district, made famous by W. C. P. Breckinridge, was due to a Prohibition ticket which had on it a phenix, somewhat resembling the Republican emblem, the eagle, and that about 300 Republicans voted it by mistake. There are four contests from Alabama, four from South Carolina and the same from Virginia, three each from Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas and New York, two from Kentucky, one each from Mississippi and Missouri and only one from all the western states. It looks like a pity that Hon. Finis E. Downing, the solitary Democrat from Illinois, should be cast out, but those who have looked into it say that his opponent, Hon. John I. Rinaker, will be seated, and so there will be but one Democrat from all the northern states west of Ohio—namely, Hon. James G. Maguire of San Francisco. He will have for company, if company it may be called, Populists John C. Bell of Colorado, William Baker of Kansas and Omer M. Kem of Nebraska and Silverite Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. Truly there was a massacre in 1894, and, much as has been said about it, we just begin to fully realize how unrelenting it was. There was at the start a general hope expressed that the Republicans would turn out very few contestees, but every day's talk goes to show that the tide is the other way, and that the old rule of war and politics will probably be enforced—the rule of vae victis.

J. H. BEADLE.

An Old Custom.

Blabzey—I've seen your face before.

Plumzer—I'm not surprised. That's where I always carry it.—Roxbury Gazette.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:

My daughter Mattie, aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a phy-

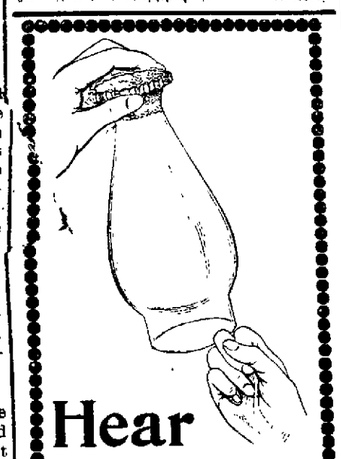
sician and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. She could not walk a step when we saw any relief, but after that she began to improve fast and I now think she is entirely well. She has taken nine bottles of the Nervine but no other medicine. Yours truly,

Knox, Ind., Jan. 5, '95. H. W. HOOSTETTER.

Physicians prescribe Dr. Miles' Remedies because they are known to be the result of the long practice and experience of one of the brightest, members of their profession, and are carefully compounded by experienced chemists, in exact accordance with Dr Miles' prescriptions, as used in his practice.

On sale at all druggists. Write for Dr Miles' Book on the Heart and Nerves. Dr. Miles Medical Co, Elkhart, Ind.

Dr Miles' Remedies Restore Health



Hear It Ring.

Hold an Ivory Top lamp chimney with one hand and knock it with the other. It will ring like a bell. That signifies its quality. Try the same thing with any other lamp chimney and note the difference. The

IVORY TOP

Lamp Chimney is a new invention. It will not break with heat—will not break with any kind of fair play. Remember one thing, Ivory Top lamp chimneys are different from any other kind. Ask your dealer for them and refuse all substitutes. A book about lamps free.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO.
Alexandria, Ind.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

The Saltsman Drug Co., Massillon, O.

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a **Positive Cure** for **Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness,** and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an **Entire Medicine Chest,** and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, **50 Cents** a box. At Druggists, or by mail.
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CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

For sale by E. S. Craigland G. B. Fulton

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

ONE-THIRD OFF

On our Entire Stock of Ladies' and Misses Coats. no reserves

This is no side line of shoddy coats that we are anxious to get rid of, you have the choice of our entire stock at one-third off.

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Crone's Closing Out Sale,

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Our Low Prices and Very Easy Terms

Make it possible for any one to get a really : : : : fine piano. Our holiday line of matchless

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Are now on sale. We have new style cases in oak, curly birch, Hungarian ash, French burl and circission walnut, light and dark mahogany. We are placing on sale a big line of

Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Accordeons, Etc.

An elegant stock of sheet music. In order to introduce this branch of our business we will sell these goods at actual cost for the next thirty days. The assortment is large and up to date.

MEUSER & CO., 94-98 N. Erie St., Massillon.

Open Every Evening.

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Family Bibles, Beautifully bound in full leather, illustrated and self pronouncing. Teachers' Bibles with all the latest and best helps, good maps etc. Some of these are VERY CHEAP.

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SPECIAL SALE

of BOOTS and SHOES,

UNTIL JAN. 1st

We are going to remodel our store, but before doing so we must reduce our stock, and in order to make our goods move faster, we have marked them VERY LOW. Any one in need of footwear cannot afford to miss this great slaughter sale.

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Have entered into an arrangement whereby they are enabled to give to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews, without extra cost, two excellent monthly journals.

AMERICAN FARMER AND FARM NEWS.

—AND—

WOMANKIND.

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THE INDEPENDENT
MASSILLON, O.

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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

ADVANTAGES OF A ROUND BARN.

As Explained by an Illinois Correspondent of The Country Gentleman.

Economy ought to have a place in all building calculations and convenient arrangement of the interior part of the barn is the place to find economy in a barn. Following is the communication of a Country Gentleman correspondent on the advantages of a sound barn. He takes for illustration a barn suited to a large farm, where many cows are kept. This barn of 100 feet in diameter has, according to the correspondent alluded to, these points to recommend it.

First, economy of outside covering. Since the barn in square shape is more economical from this point of view than the rectangular style, we will compare the amount of weather surface per perpendicular foot. On the round barn, 100 feet in diameter, there is 314.16 surface, and the square barn of equal floor space has 509.2, or a difference of 195 feet for each foot of height, not to mention those gables, and it will cost less to roof the round barn. The surface in the barn proposed would be, if in a solid square, 170 by 135 by 610 feet per foot height, or enough to make two round barns of the same height.

We want our stables all together and feed overhead, and in the center of the place of distribution; hence we want the barn high and take coarse feed stuffs up by hay track, etc., and need a silo (if you can feed ensilage) in the center of the barn. The 100 foot diameter round barn gives the spaces as follows: Drive around outside, 7 feet; first row of cows, 7 feet; alley to feed from, 5 feet; second row of cows, 7 feet; drive around the silo in center, 7 feet; silo in center, 34 feet in diameter. This size silo is too large to feed from all over and should be divided; it would hold probably 500 tons, 30 feet high, which would only be 21 feet from barn floor.

The stable should be all on the same level and no hogs kept in the same building that the dairy barn is in. In regard to ventilation, each space between the studding of silo has an opening at the bottom which takes foul air out from the bottom, from where it should go. There are numerous other advantages which the round barn presents which make it far superior to the square or rectangular one, but to enter into detail would require too much for the space. If readers, however, will take a pencil and figure the advantages of the round barn over the square one they will doubtless discover these for themselves.

The Broom Corn Crop.

A large broom corn crop has been secured in the three states where commercially grown. The compilation of reports sent to The American Agriculturist points to a total acreage of 200,100 acres, or more than double the area cultivated in 1889, as returned by the census, yielding a crop of 57,000 tons, compared with 19,800 tons in the census year. There has been a decided shifting of the center of broom corn culture and a material increase in production. A few years ago Illinois was the leader, but now Kansas has taken the first place, the crop in the western part of the state being found more reliable than any other similar crop in the dry district. Kansas is credited with 141,000 acres, Illinois, 30,500; Nebraska, 20,000; other states, 8,000.

The average rate of yield per acre in Kansas was 550 pounds; Illinois, 825; Nebraska, 375; average for entire country, 570. Broom corn growing, [illegible] ago quite an important industry in portions of New England and the Mohawk valley, has moved rapidly toward the west.

Cheap Farm Fence.

A Utah correspondent of Rural New Yorker writes:

An all important question for all farmers is how to make the best and cheapest fence that can be made. This is done by setting close together, say, 6 to 10 inches apart, Lombardy poplar cuttings, or any wood that will grow from cuttings, large or small, close enough to make a live fence against all kinds of live stock. If the cuttings are small, they must be grown three or four years, to be large enough to turn stock, but if large cuttings 3 to 6 inches through and firm-set feet and 6 to 8 feet long, they may turn stock the day they are set. Such a timber fence, if properly set, will make the best possible fence and furnish plenty of poles for all purposes. It will make a farm worth from $10 to $20 per acre more. It would if in general use be the most perfect windbreak and change the climate of every prairie country.

Irrigation Abroad.

Many of the European countries, the art of irrigation is much more advanced than in this country, much labor being expended in fitting the ground for the crops. Two principal methods are used for this purpose. One consists of small ditches or laterals leading from a ditch, so that the water has to cover the surface for a very small distance. By this means the water is distributed over the ground at the same time and to the same depth. Another method is to throw up a system of bed work, the beds being higher in the center and sloping both ways. A furrow is made along the center of each bed, large at the beginning and becoming smaller as it advances. The water to be distributed covers the whole ground at once.

Prairie Hay.

[illegible] an enthusiastic admirer of George S. Blakesley, the National Hay association, at least, concedes it to be the best of all grasses, equal of any grass

DEEP OR SHALLOW PLOWING?

Some Plow Deep and Regret It; Others Plow Deep and Rejoice Over Results.

Professor Kent says that blue grass or prairie sod should be planted as shallow as possible, and puts it at 2 or 2½ inches. Timothy sod should be turned a little deeper, say, 3½ inches, and clover 4 inches. Some ground does not need plowing at all, he says, for a disking is better for any kind of crop. The idea is to have a firm subsoil and a finely pulverized top surface, and in many cases the disk furnishes the needed conditions better than a plow.

Richard Baker, a successful farmer of Dubuque county, Ia., comes out strong in favor of turning sod under 8 inches deep. He says that by turning it under that deep and laying the furrows flat there is no need of disking, for a loose, friable soil is furnished for planting, and the result is 80 bushels of corn per acre. The drought of the 1895 summer awakened an interest in very deep plowing, in order to break up the subsoil and fix it for acting as a reservoir for holding water to be a reserve to draw from all summer. Striking cases of success are mentioned, but, on the other hand, some think lightly of this plan, claiming that the sole way to conserve moisture is in shallow surface cultivation.

In comments on the foregoing Prairie Farmer says: In one respect there is agreement — if ground that has been plowed shallow for years is to be plowed deeper, do it in the fall rather than in the spring. Some have plowed deep and it took years for them to restore the ground to its former productiveness. Some have plowed deep and rejoiced in results ever since. A gradual deepening has given better results than turning up a thick layer of subsoil at once, especially in case of spring plowing.

Plowing depends upon the general system of farming very much, says E. C. Bennett. Mr. Baker, who plows not less than 8 inches deep, is a steer feeder, and his boast is that he uses two acres where others use one in pasturing a given lot of steers. He has a heavy growth of grass, and the ground is always covered with a grass mulch. Turning this under gives him enough humus and food material to last ten years for continuous cropping, plowing it 8 inches every year. Those who have a shorter rotation generally favor turning a thinner slice of sod under and keeping the cream of the soil on top.

Trees on the Northwest Plains.

Experiments were begun in 1888 in testing trees and shrubs suitable for planting on the northwest plains. In 1889 12,000 trees and shrubs were sent from the central experimental farm at Ottawa to each of the branch farms in the west. These consisted of 118 varieties, of which about 60 per cent died before the following spring. In 1890 another consignment of about 21,000 each was sent, a considerable number of which proved tender. A very large number of native trees have been grown at the branch and central farms from seed, especially the box elder, white elm, green ash and bur oak. These are succeeding admirably. Several varieties of Russian poplars and willows have done well, particularly Populus bereolensis, P. certinensis, and the Voronesh willow. As the result of the six years' experiment there are now growing at the branch farm at Indian Head 120,000 trees and shrubs and at Brandon 75,000.

Close planting of hardy young trees for shelter hedges has been found advantageous, forming an excellent protection for the growing of small fruits, vegetables and other tender crops. These hedges have been chiefly made by the Russian poplars, box elder, elm, ash and willow, planted in double rows at distances of 1 by 2 feet to 4 by 4 feet. The Russian poplars have thus far made the most rapid growth. A variety of artemisia (A. abrotanum tobolskianum) is said to be valuable for hedges on account of its ready growth from cuttings. The Siberian pea tree, which grows readily from seed, is also recommended for hedges. The tests which have been made on the western experimental farms show that there are about 100 varieties of trees and shrubs sufficiently hardy to endure the climate of that region, and further tests are adding to this number from year to year.

Feeding Silage.

F. H. King, excellent authority on such matters, advises in feeding silage to always feed from the top. He says: It is a common mistake to have the feeding surface of the silage too large and under these conditions the silage has time to heat and spoil to some extent. All heating of silage is at the expense of feeding value, and in good silos, after the first heating, the silage cools and remains cold to the touch for an indefinite time unless again exposed to the air for some days. Silage should be fed after milking. Almost any substance possessing an odor at all marked has a tendency, when fed to the cow just before milking, to have it excreted with the milk at the time of milking. If, however, turnips or silage, etc., are fed after milking, then the odors have time to escape from the blood of the cow, through the lungs, kidneys and skin, before it is again time to milk, and the milk will not be tainted.

News and Notes.

The potato crop in the United States is the largest ever grown. The yield of sweet potatoes, both south and north, while large in the aggregate, is uneven and not especially distributed.

The cranberries are likely to cost nearly as much this year as the turkey.

The Russian thistle has come east.

Muskmelons for winter use may be obtained in two ways—by forcing them under glass and by growing the long keeping varieties in the field.

In the greenhouse—try lettuce in thumb pots.

An international beekeepers' congress at Atlanta Dec. 4-5.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

POTATOES AS FEED FOR STOCK.

Opinions Expressed on the Subject by Eminent Authorities In Such Matters.

The big potato crop and the consequent low prices all over the country have forced many farmers to consider the feeding value of potatoes as they never did before. Even though grain is also cheap and abundant, it can be stored and fed in subsequent seasons, while, however large the potato crop may be, it will all have disappeared by next July. It may be economy, therefore, under certain circumstances to feed the potatoes and hold the grain. Here are a few facts about potatoes as stock food. From the chemist's standpoint, the comparative values of different foods would be about as follows:

VALUE OF 100 POUNDS EXPRESSED IN POUNDS.

Potatoes	$ 25	Corn	$1 11
Skimmilk	23	Wheat	1 13
Wheat bran	1 00	Pumpkins	8
Oats	98	Good clover hay	70

Of course these figures are only comparative. The feeding value of the potato lies chiefly in its starch. In order to obtain the best results, the potatoes should be cooked—especially when fed to hogs and poultry. Professor Henry concluded that 445 pounds of potatoes were equal to 100 pounds of cornmeal in pig feeding. In this experiment, the potatoes were cooked in a kettle and enough cornmeal added to make a thick pudding or mush. In France the potatoes are cooked and fed to cattle and sheep with excellent results. We have baked and fed them to horses successfully. Professor Henry says the potatoes may be chopped with a root cutter or spade and fed raw to cattle, horses or sheep—a daily ration of not over 4 pounds for sheep, 10 for a horse or 25 for a cow. This may be safe; but, says Rural New Yorker, "we would prefer to bake or boil the potatoes before feeding to any animal. The raw potatoes appear to have a somewhat laxative effect, and small quantities of them may be good for cattle on dry feed, or where cottonseed meal is heavily fed. From choice, we would cook potatoes and feed to hogs or poultry. We would expect them to be worth about one-fourth as much as cornmeal when properly 'balanced' with stronger foods."

At the Leipsic station in Germany potatoes have been fed to cows, sheep and swine to test their value, and the results have been such as to justify the continued use of potatoes when cheap and plentiful. From this station the following advice comes: "Potatoes should be cooked for swine, and for fattening cattle they can be fed either raw or cooked when given with hay, meal and other substances. Cows in milk should be fed daily 25 pounds of washed raw potatoes. The larger potatoes should be cut. As a feed they are not good for young lambs nor for cattle under 2 years of age."

Kalamazoo Celery.

Kalamazoo celery is known the world over. The name is such a guarantee of quality that it is used for the better kinds of celery, no matter where it is raised. It may be of interest to know that the bunches are packed for market in wooden boxes about the size of a peach crate, say 24 inches long, 16 inches wide and 6 or 8 inches deep. The bulk of the crop is handled and shipped by middlemen, who contract for it, or handle it on commission. It is shipped by express and freight; the latter of late has become a favorite method. The celery meadows are what might be called bottom lands, located north and south of the city. They are surrounded by hills and carved by the ridge of higher ground upon which the city is built. They are perhaps three miles long and a mile wide. The soil is a heavy black muck, originally very fertile, but it now requires the liberal application of fertilizers and manures. The latter is furnished chiefly by the stables of the city; when a load of celery is hauled in town, a load of manure is taken back.

The meadows or bottom lands, explains American Gardening, are not common farming lands, as most people suppose, but are evidently a peculiar form of black muck, the result of vegetable decomposition. The area is comparatively limited and must increase largely in value as the demand for celery increases.

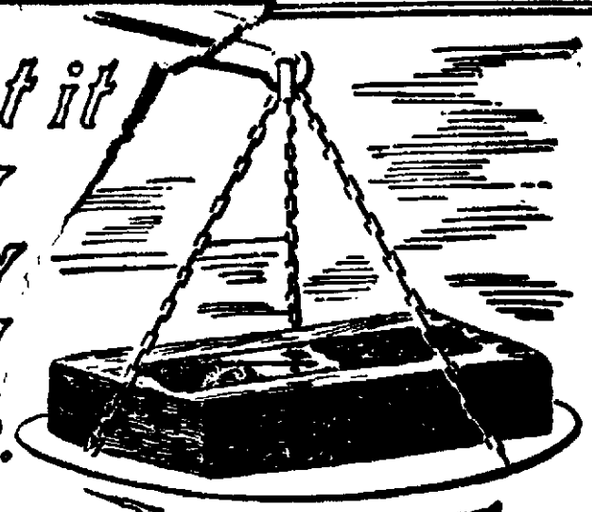
Value of Rape.

Rape has been somewhat extensively used at the Michigan station and throughout the state for the fall pasturage of sheep intended for winter fattening. It has rapidly grown in favor on account of producing a large amount of forage to the acre, its efficiency for fattening sheep and the ease with which it may be grown. It may be used as a catch crop after oats and peas which have been cut for hay or even after an ordinary hay crop. As a rule lambs may be pastured on rape from Sept. 15 to Nov. 15 at the rate of 15 or 20 lambs per acre, and they should gain in this time 20 pounds each.

The experiments with rape at this station have indicated that rape fed lambs were in much better condition at the beginning of winter than those pastured on grass.

Destruction of Rodents.

Osage orange hedges and hedges of honey locust are often ruined in severe winters by the work of field mice or other gnawing animals. In California a wicked creature, the gopher, is equally destructive. The Californians get rid of the creatures by placing a few crystals of strychnine carefully inside of a raisin and then putting it in the runs made by the animal. They eat and die. Meehan's Monthly says that in the east for field mice peas are treated in the same manner with arsenic. The peas are first soaked, so as to render them soft, and arsenic placed inside.



PITH OF THE NEWS.

Sergius Stepniak, the noted Russian author, is dead

The czarowitz, who is suffering from consumption, has sailed for Nice, where he will spend the winter.

The present score in the chess match at St. Petersburg is: Lasker, Pillsbury, 3½ each; Steinitz, Tschigorin, 1½ each.

A squadron of seven war ships are preparing to sail for the Red Sea to convey troops to reinforce the Italian troops in Africa.

Charges of poisoning David Martin's family of Middleburg, Md., made against young Annie Kissell were dismissed, a copper kettle proving to be the cause of the trouble.

The court of appeals of St. Petersburg, Russia, has reduced the sentence of death imposed upon a girl named Rouymyantzeff to five years' imprisonment, on the ground that she was hypnotized and was under the control of a man who compelled her to poison her father.

While a passenger train on a Siberian railway was running at a high rate of speed, the carriage in which Count Golovine was traveling with his wife and two children took fire. The countess and her two children were burned to death. The count saved his life by jumping from the train

Odd Mention.

Fumigating the burrows of pocket gophers with bisulphide of carbon is recommended as the best means of destroying the animals

In a series of wheat tests at the Ohio station, covering four seasons, the varieties that have given the highest average yields are Improved American, Japan, Early Swedish, Prince Edward Island, State of North Dakota, Colonel, Dakota Gray, Kansas Hybrid, Probsteier and Egyptian.

In a bulletin on potato diseases L. B. Green of the Minnesota station recommends corrosive sublimate as a preventive treatment for the scab and bordeaux mixture for the blight.

An increased area and yield of potatoes in Colorado and on the Pacific coast have given the Rocky mountain states a surplus.

In some districts in the northwest potato growers did not dig their crop, prices not paying the cost of harvesting and marketing.

An eastern exchange says: For a big yielder, the new Carman No. 3 potato seems to take the lead. And it is a smooth potato, too, and of good quality. It seems destined to become a popular late potato

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Free sample Bottles of

Tonsiline !

Have been placed in the homes of Stark and adjacent counties in the past sixty days. We have gladly given all a chance to try

Tonsiline Free of Cost !

We have proven Tonsiline to be the Best Family Medicine on Earth for

Sore Throat

And all like kindred diseases. No family can afford to be without Tonsiline in the house at all times.

All Dealers. 25 and 50 Cts.

Wanted.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering with throat and lung difficulties to call at our drug store for a bottle of Otto's Cure, which we are distributing free of charge and we can confidently recommend it as a superior remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. We will guarantee it to cure you. If your children have croup or whooping cough it is sure to give instant relief. Don't delay, but get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. Sold at McCuen's pharmacy.

Big Excitement in Town

Over the remarkable cures by the grandest specific of the age, Bacon's Celery King, which acts as a natural laxative; stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and kidneys, and is nature's great healer and health renewer. If you have kidney, liver and blood disorder do not delay but call at McCuen's Pharmacy for a free trial package. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Assignee's Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will, on Saturday, the eleventh day of January, 1896, at one o'clock, P. M., offer for sale at public outcry, on the premises, the following lands formerly belonging to Matthias Clemens, my assignor:

said lands are described as follows: Lot numbered fifty-two (52) as the same is numbered on the plat of the original town of Navarre, now part of the incorporated village of Navarre, in the said County of Stark and State of Ohio, excepting forty five (45) feet off of the north end of said lot heretofore sold to Augustus Crossland, as shown by deed bearing date of September 5th, 1889, and recorded in Deed Records of the said County, volume 259, pages 498 and 500; the said part of the said lot to be sold subject to and enjoying the several conditions set out in the deed last mentioned and to which reference is hereby made; the said part of said lot to be sold is appraised at the sum of Ninety Dollars ($90.00).

Also the following part of a lot of land, described as follows: Being a part of lot numbered twenty-three (23) as the same appears on the plat of said original town of Navarre, now part of the incorporated village of Navarre, in the said County of Stark, and State of Ohio; beginning at a stake in the middle of a private driveway, and at the northeast corner of a part of said lot heretofore sold to Rosa Geukes and Mary Meier; thence north, 47 degrees and 15 minutes west, a distance of 13 2-10 feet to a spike in the sidewalk on the south line of Canal Street; thence north, 47 degrees and 9 minutes east, along the south line of Canal Street, a distance of 47 feet and 8 inches to a spike in the northwest corner of a lot owned by Michael Wagner; thence south, 42 degrees and 51 minutes east, a distance of 97 feet to a stake on the north bank of the Ohio Canal; thence south, 50 degrees west, along said Canal a distance of 11 feet; thence north, 47 degrees and 15 minutes west, a distance of 81 8-10 feet to the place of beginning; said part of said lot is appraised at the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($1,500.00).

Also the following parcel of land situated in the incorporated village of Navarre, in the said County and State, known as a part of east fractional section number five (5), in township number nine (9), and range nine (9). Beginning for the same at the northwest corner of a certain tract of land purchased by J. B. Arnold and Joshua Teil from Aaron Graves, and known as the Navarre Camping Ground; thence eastwardly along the south line of the public road leading from the town of Bethlehem (now part of the said village of Navarre) to Wooster, Ohio, the distance of sixty-two (62) feet to a post; thence south, seven degrees west, one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the north line of a certain alley; thence west along the north line of said alley fifty (50) feet to a post, and the west line of the said tract; thence north, one and a half degrees east, one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the place of beginning, and containing one-sixth of an acre, more or less; the land last above described being appraised at the value of Three hundred Dollars ($ 00.00)

Also the following part of a lot of land situated in the City of Canton, in the said County and State; being an undivided half of lot numbered Three thousand seven hundred and sixty (3,760) on the plat of the said City of Canton; the said half interest being appraised at the sum of One hundred and fifty Dollars ($150.00).

All of the above realty is to be sold free of the inchoate right of dower of Sarah Clemens, the wife of my assignor, Matthias Clemens, and all of said realty above described is to be sold in the village of Navarre, above mentioned.

The terms of said sale are as follows: one third cash on day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, due in one and two years respectively, and to be secured by mortgage of the premises sold and bearing interest from day of sale, payable annually. ALEXANDER GARVER,
assignee of
Matthias Clemens.
J. J. Grant, Attorney.

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Got in some new no... and suitings—75c, $1... you'll be glad to know ... letting out some othe... good, and nice, and co... but not newly arrived ... very much less than th... both black and colored ... order department so s... of the special values a... and you'll see fine dre... surprise you—style, q... considered. We're al... samples.

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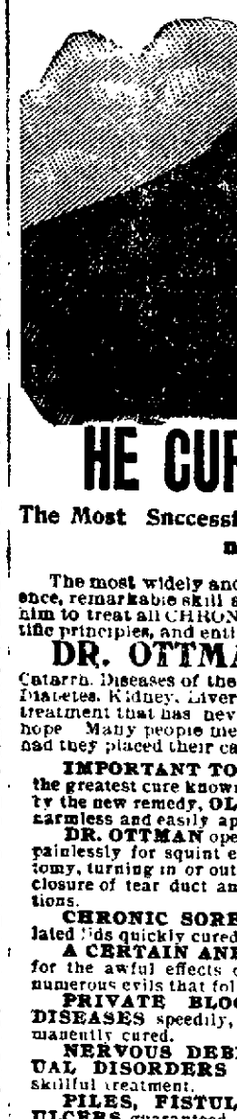

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